# International Herald Tribune

TODAY: STAGE — A Digital Piano, Page 12

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# Just What Are Britain's Plans for EMU?

## Media Reports Raise Eyebrows in Financial Circles

By Tom Buerkle
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The claim of the newspaper article was a potential political bombshell: The government of Prime Minister Tony Blair had shifted in favor of Britain's early entry into European monetary union.

The article packed a punch on London's financial markets Friday, sparking the biggest one-day point rally ever in British stocks, sending bond prices soaring and causing the pound to plummet. But in the aftermath of that wild day, executives at several major financial institutions are complaining of feeling manipulated.

The article did little to clarify the government's wait-and-see attitude toward monetary union. Indeed, Mr. Blair insisted at his party's annual conference Tuesday in Brighton that the government had not changed its position and would decide whether or not to join based on Britain's best interest. Most analysts say they expect him to signal a more positive stance this year but defer the ultimate decision for an additional two to three years.

But the incident did raise serious questions about how the government will decide the issue, and the influential role played by a handful of media advisers surrounding Labour's leaders. It also highlighted the huge sums at stake over the single currency in the financial markets and the potential for conflicts of interest as banks seek an inside track on the government's thinking.

The widespread suspicion in financial and political circles here is that the unidentified source of the report was the chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, or one of his advisers.

The Treasury dismissed the article as speculation, and Mr. Brown said in a weekend interview that the government had not changed its noncommittal stance toward monetary union. But Mr. Brown has a reputation as the government's strongest advocate of the single currency, and many analysts regarded the article as a calculated attempt to test the reaction of investors and soften the waters of public opinion toward the euro.

"There is some feeling that there is some manipulation going on," said Brendan Brown, chief economist at Mitsubishi Finance International, "that the best way of getting sterling down is to talk about entering EMU."

The market reaction also drew attention to the activity of a major U.S. investment bank. On the day before the single-currency article appeared, Goldman Sachs bought British government bond futures aggressively on the London futures exchange, putting it in a position to profit handsomely from the subsequent rally in bond prices, dealers at several major banks said.

Goldman's chief economist, Gavyn Davies, is a longtime Labour Party supporter who has publicly called on Mr. Blair to come off the fence in favor of British entry in monetary union. In addition to having the ear of party leaders, he is also married to Sue Nye, personal assistant to the chancellor, Gordon Brown.

There are no suggestions or evidence of any improper trading by Goldman. Mr. Davies is one of Britain's most highly regarded economists, a Goldman partner and multimillionaire who colleagues say shows little interest in personal wealth. He urged Mr. Blair to chart a path toward British entry into monetary union in a newspaper column 10 days before the market rally, a view he repeated two days later in an article in this newspaper.

But the uncanny timing of the trades "raised suspicions," an executive at a major investment bank said. "You can be too close" to policymakers.

See TRADES, Page 11

From Reuters/The Associated Press

**TABLE THUMPING — Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain urging more reforms at the Labour Party conference Tuesday. Page 10.**

# Amnesty Is Urged For Korea Tycoons

## *Cabinet Says the Nation Needs 23 Who Were Guilty of Bribery*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

SEOUL — The cabinet of President Kim Young Sam recommended amnesty Tuesday for 23 businessmen who have been convicted of bribery, tax evasion and embezzlement.

"This special amnesty is to allow the heads of conglomerates to use all their strength to work for the economy, which is in a difficult situation," the minister of justice, Kim Jong Koo, said at a news conference.

He said the amnesty would also help to bring South Korea together at a difficult time.

The businessmen involved, seven of whom run large conglomerates, have repeatedly appealed for leniency, saying their convictions were hampering their companies' overseas activities.

Government officials said the amnesties, expected to be approved by the president, will clear the 23 of their criminal records and reinstate their civil rights as early as Friday, the nation's national foundation day.

The action was seen as a prelude to granting amnesty to two former presidents — Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo — who were convicted of taking bribes while in office from some of the same businessmen.

The graft cases last year of Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh revealed webs of deep-rooted corruption among politicians and business in South Korea.

President Kim has indicated that he will pardon and free his two imprisoned predecessors before he steps down at the end of his five-year term in February. By law, Mr. Kim cannot seek re-election in December.

Politicians and government officials who were charged along with the businessmen were excluded from the pardon, a presidential aide was quoted as saying by the Yonhap news agency.

Among those recommended for amnesty were the heads of Samsung Group Corp., Daewoo and Dong-A.

They received suspended sentences of up to two and a half years in prison

See KOREA, Page 11

# New American in Paris Gets Crisis for a Starter

## *But Envoy Says Oil Deal Won't Ruin Ties*

By Craig R. Whitney
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — Barely three weeks after presenting his credentials as the new U.S. ambassador to France, Felix Rohatyn found himself Tuesday in the middle of a full-fledged crisis over a $2 billion investment in Iran by the French oil company Total.

The deal, with Russian and Malaysian partners, was a long time in the making, and French officials from President Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Lionel Jospin on down made little secret of their contempt, shared by most governments in Europe, of American extraterritorial legislation threatening sanctions against foreign countries that invest more than $20 million in Iran.

But Mr. Rohatyn, a former partner of the Lazard Freres investment firm in New York, implied Tuesday that conversations he and other American officials have had with Europeans in high places about their dealings with Iran since he got here last month had not led them to believe a major confrontation would be in the works so soon.

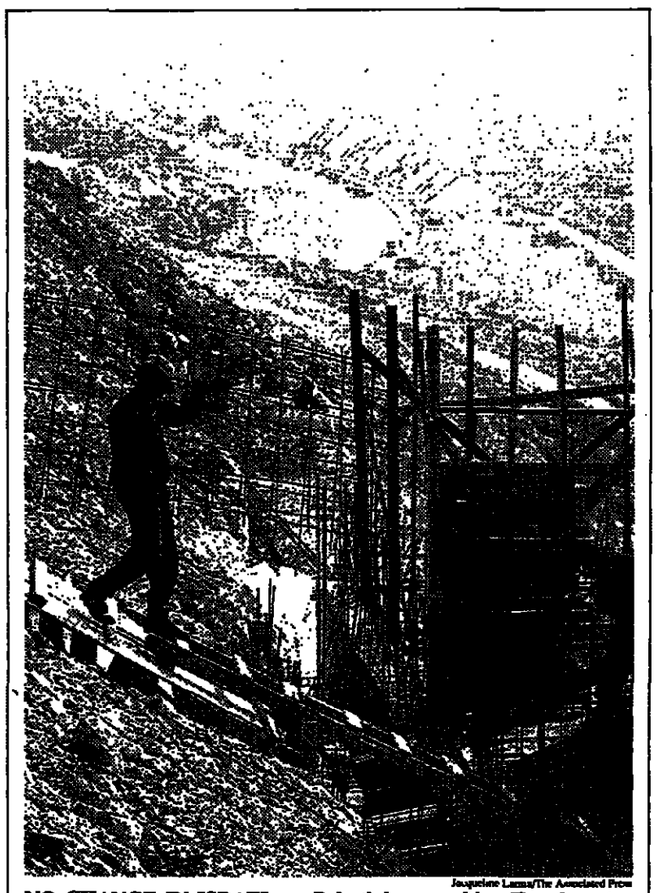
"Why now?" he asked himself, in shirtsleeves in his New Deal-era embassy office off the Champs-Elysees, apparently taken aback by the timing of Total's announcement and Mr. Jospin's enthusiastic support for it.

"You know, at age 69, you are not surprised by much," he said. "Does it poison the relationship between France and the U.S.? I hope not. I don't believe it will. It shouldn't."

An open relationship, he said, would always have differences, some of them serious, but it should be able to overcome "singular events" like this one.

Mr. Rohatyn presented his credentials to Mr. Chirac on Sept. 11, succeeding Pamela Harriman, who died Feb. 5 after suffering a stroke.

See ENVOY, Page 11



Jacqueline Larma/The Associated Press

**NO CHANGE IN ISRAEL — Palestinians working Tuesday at a Jewish settlement in Efrat on the West Bank. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu again said construction would continue. Page 10.**

# *French Church Confesses To 'Error' Over Holocaust*

## Catholic Body Apologizes to Jews for Its Silence

By Roger Cohen
*New York Times Service*

DRANCY, France — In a statement it described as a confession of error, the Roman Catholic Church in France apologized Tuesday to the Jews for its failure, its silence and its acquiescence before French collaboration with the Holocaust.

The apology, pronounced in this Paris suburb whose name has become synonymous with the deportation to Nazi death camps of more than 75,000 French Jews, amounted to an extraordinarily frank admission of responsibility in a country that has long struggled to come to terms with the acts of its wartime Vichy regime.

Denouncing a deep-rooted anti-Semitism, excessive conformity, prudence and indifference in the ranks of the church during the war, Archbishop Olivier de Berranger declared that the bishops of France acquiesced through their silence to a "murderous process" that should have been met immediately by protest and protection of the Jews.

Not once but twice the archbishop used the image of the confessional to describe the church's contrition.

"We confess this error," he said. "We beg for the pardon of God and we ask the Jewish people to hear this word of repentance."

In a country that until two years ago had never made an unequivocal official admission of the state's responsibility in sending Jews to their deaths, and long tried to construct a semantic distinction between Vichy and France itself, the language employed Tuesday was remarkable.

It seemed certain to provoke an angry reaction in some conservative quarters, both inside and outside the church. Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the rightist National Front, France's third-largest party in parliamentary elections this year, said the statement was "absolutely scandalous" and showed "disdain for historical truth."

But it is clear that in the Vatican and in France, there exists an overwhelming determination to come to terms with history now that the end of the Cold War has opened the way for a more dispassionate focus on the acts of World War II, one unclouded by the presence of a communist enemy in a divided Europe.

The statement came just before the 57th anniversary of the promulgation on Oct. 3, 1940, of the first of more than 160 anti-Semitic laws and decrees passed by the Vichy regime that progressively excluded Jews from public life and opened the way for the dispatch of about 76,000 of them to their deaths.

It also came on the eve of the trial beginning next week in Bordeaux of Maurice Papon, the first senior official

See FRANCE, Page 11

# *Stars of the Oil World*

## Iraq and Iran, Despite U.S. Ire, Are Courted

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — On any evening in the last three years, a visitor to Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, could spot senior executives of the French oil company Total in the lounge of the plush Al Rasheed Hotel, where they have permanent suites.

Similarly, all around Tehran, French oil experts can be encountered in the luxurious restaurants of Shemiran, the northern suburb of the Iranian capital, where the air is clearer and where oil companies of every nationality keep their executives in villas equipped with swimming pools.

France out to isolate U.S. Page 11.

"How can any major oil company in the world ignore Iran or Iraq?" asked Walid Khadduri, executive editor of the Cyprus-based Middle East Economic Survey, a prestigious energy newsletter. "Iran has the second-largest gas reserves after Russia. Iraq is sitting atop the second-largest oil reserves in the world after Saudi Arabia."

"Oil companies are in the business of producing and buying, exploring, finding," Mr. Khadduri stressed in oil and gas," in a telephone interview, referring to the major international gas deal that Total signed with Iran on Sunday.

"It is une raison d'etre," he went on. "From an oil company point of view, maintaining a relationship with these two giants is basic strategy, not to mention common sense."

Total's $2-billion agreement with the National Iranian Oil Co. to produce 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas from the South Pars field has been in the making for some years, oil industry executives said, despite the United States' so-called "dual containment" strategy.

That strategy is designed to isolate these two countries and quash their main source of revenue — oil and natural gas.

Indeed, the announcement of the huge deal has raised questions as to whether Washington's policy of economic sanctions to isolate countries like Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya and others has been effective beyond preventing American companies from tapping those countries' resources while com-

See OIL, Page 11

# Police Stoke Fears of Crime in Beleaguered Mexico

By John Ward Anderson
*Washington Post Service*

MEXICO CITY — Crime, often aided by the police, has become epidemic in Mexico, from the continuous barrage of scandals involving public officials, to the rash of drug-related homicides in cities along the border, to the human rights violations against farm workers in the rural countryside, to the rapid rise in urban street violence.

"Today, citizens' greatest concern is the lack of public security on our streets and highways, which has even invaded our homes and places of work and recreation," President Ernesto Zedillo said four weeks ago in an address to Congress. Citizens, he continued, "are still equally fearful of those who commit crimes and those who are supposed to pursue them, as the latter frequently tolerate or cover up illicit actions."

The capital — home to about 20 million people and more than 700 street gangs — is particularly hazardous, with about 250,000 crimes reported a year — about 685 a day. Last year, 1,076 homicides were committed here, and 157 vehicles were stolen on an average day. A poll in June of 3,000 businesses by a local chamber of commerce found that a quarter had been robbed at least once in the previous six months.

Corrupt law enforcement officials contribute to the mayhem. The police in Mexico City, for instance, are the main suspects in the killings of at least three and possibly five men earlier this month, and police officers have been accused of abducting, beating and otherwise trying to intimidate five local reporters covering that and other crime stories. In addition, the authorities say they believe that police officers were behind the murder of a reporter in July. Three journalists have been killed in Mexico this year.

According to observers here, corrupt senior law enforcement officials, many of them in the pay of drug cartels, are safeguarding a system that continues to protect, promote and enrich them.

See MEXICO, Page 11

The Associated Press

**ROY LICHTENSTEIN DIES — Roy Lichtenstein, 73, the master of Pop Art, scavenged comic strips. Page 24.**

## AGENDA

### Spain Officials to Face Trial in Death Squad Probe

MADRID (AFP) — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that the former interior minister, Jose Barrionuevo, and 11 others must stand trial over kidnappings by anti-terrorist death squads blamed for the murder of at least 22 Basque separatists.

Concluding an inquiry into the death squads, the court ruled that the former Socialist prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, his deputy, Narcis Serra, and the Socialist Basque leader, Jose Maria Benegas, would not be charged, however. Besides Mr. Barrionuevo, the other defendants include a former secretary of state in charge of security, Rafael Vera, a former director-general of security, Julian Sancristobal, and a former Socialist leader in the Basque country, Ricardo Garcia Damborenea. The rest are mainly police officials.

The Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups are believed to be responsible for the murder of at least 22 Basque activists between 1983 and 1987.

### Algerian Leader to Visit Saudis as Terror Grows

*Agence France-Presse*

DUBAI — The Algerian president, Liamine Zeroual, will go next week to Saudi Arabia, which is leading a secret mediation between Algeria's government and Islamic rebels, Arab diplomats said Tuesday.

One diplomat said Saudi efforts led to the Sept. 21 announcement by the Islamic Salvation Army, the armed wing of the banned Islamic Salvation Front, of a cease-fire from Oct. 1 in the country.

An Algerian diplomat in Riyadh said Mr. Zeroual would make an official two-day visit to Saudi Arabia next week, but did not give any dates or details of his program. A senior Saudi official is said to be mediating.

In Algeria, the wave of killing and mutilation has grown worse. Page 2.

| The Dollar | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York | Tuesday @ 4 P.M. | previous close |
| DM | 1.7601 | 1.762 |
| Pound | 1.619 | 1.61 |
| Yen | 120.375 | 120.925 |
| FF | 5.9084 | 5.917 |

| The Dow | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Tuesday close | previous close |
| -46.17 | 7945.26 | 7991.43 |

| S&P 500 | | |
|---|---|---|
| change | Tuesday @ 4 P.M. | previous close |
| -6.06 | 947.28 | 953.34 |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*Education in the New South Africa*

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| Newsstand Prices | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andorra | 10.00 FF | Lebanon | LL 3,000 |
| Antilles | 12.50 FF | Morocco | 16 Dh |
| Cameroon | 1,600 CFA | Qatar | 10.00 QR |
| Egypt | E£ 5.50 | Réunion | 12.50 FF |
| France | 10.00 FF | Saudi Arabia | 10 SR |
| Gabon | 1,100 CFA | Senegal | 1,100 CFA |
| Italy | 2,800 Lire | Spain | 225 Ptas |
| Ivory Coast | 1,250 CFA | Tunisia | 1,250 Din |
| Jordan | 1,250 JD | U.A.E. | 10.00 Dh |
| Kuwait | 700 Fils | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) | $1.20 |

هكذا من الأصل

*Dilapidated Schools* / **Post-Apartheid Curriculum**

# *Instilling a New South Africa in the Classroom*

*By Lynne Duke*
*Washington Post Service*

ORANGE FARM, South Africa — The lesson is transportation: What does a truck do? And a car? And why do people ride buses and bikes?

At Nomini Primary School, Zandile Mbele, a young first-grade teacher, has tacked up brightly colored pictures of vehicles to help her students. But though transportation is the theme, her 6- and 7-year-olds are learning a lot more, such as counting, spelling and civics, as well as how to seek knowledge, not just receive it.

The kids burst with energy. They're on the edge of their seats, waving their hands high, ready with answers. They stampede to the blackboard when called upon and clap gleefully when someone gets an answer right.

Out on this dusty plain that progress seems to have passed by, in this dilapidated but tidy school in one of South Africa's many impoverished communities, Ms. Mbele's 52 students don't know it, but they are making history. They are part of the first wave of a new generation receiving formal education free of the racial agendas of the apartheid era.

In this community 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of Johannesburg, students once attended classes in abandoned chicken coops and stables. Ms. Mbele's class is part of a pilot program for a new curriculum that education officials hope will guide South Africa out of the myopia of racially engineered education and into the modern age of global competitiveness.

Since assuming the reins of power more than three years ago, South Africa's black-led government has merged the racially separate education departments set up under apartheid, made education compulsory for all children, and not only whites as in the past, and stripped schools of the power to exclude students because of race.

A new curriculum, called "outcomes-based education," is the last and most important leg of this transformation, for it is designed to fundamentally change the way teachers teach and the way students learn.

The promise of a better education for all was a hallmark of President Nelson Mandela's administration when it took over in 1994 after the nation's first all-races election. Though some critics say it is late in coming, the new curriculum is, in many ways, the fulfillment of the goal of the student revolts in the 1970s and the 1980s against apartheid education.

But Orange Farm, a quasi-urban black town of at least 250,000 people settled eight years ago by families living in tents, is one of the communities where the promise of transformed education faces its stiffest test.

Lori Waselchuk/The Washington Post

**First-grade students grappling with their studies at Nomini Primary School.**

PEOPLE MOVED to Orange Farm from overcrowded townships closer to the city, or from farms where they labored in virtual serfdom under apartheid. In common, they share a desire for a better life for themselves and their children, with improved education one of their most pressing needs.

But Orange Farm is also a place where the aspirations of the new South Africa are thwarted by the legacies of apartheid.

Like too many other black South African schools, Nomini lacks water, toilets and telephones. There is one typewriter and one broken copy machine. The school has no basic educational equipment, such as videos or overhead projectors. Stationery is in short supply here as well; ditto for textbooks. The few books are 15 years old — published during apartheid, when education was geared toward perpetuating white dominance.

Many of Nomini's 33 teachers are either poorly trained or trained to teach in the rote drill style of the old days. Their classrooms are overcrowded and bulge with social ills: Many students arrive hungry or upset from troubles at home, where tensions often run high because 70 percent of Nomini's parents are unemployed.

How can schools like this one be expected to make a great leap forward? The answer, educational officials say, is that they must.

The battle to transform South Africa's educational system has been one of the hardest fought in the post-apartheid era, for it was in the classroom that the old ideology of white superiority was inculcated in the young.

The new system will replace what was known as the "Christian National Education" curriculum, designed by the previous ruling party. The former curriculum made the white settlement of South Africa and the purported destiny of white leadership the focal points of history lessons. For black students, that was disastrous, for it created generation upon generation of black South Africans taught to be fourth-class citizens.

"A lot of African students did history and learned National Party propaganda by heart," said Emilia Potenza, a textbook author and a trainer for the new curriculum.

NOW, with new history texts that are to be introduced in some provinces next year, students will learn of democracy and civics and the history of the fight against apartheid.

The new curriculum is intended to foster critical thinking, individual development and an integration of skills with academic knowledge. Teachers in the new system must take initiative in creating lessons and assessing individual students.

No one here at Nomini or elsewhere questions the need to change radically the educational system for South Africa's 12 million primary- and secondary-school students. Nearly half of all South African students failed graduation exams last year.

But the pace of change and the ability of South Africa's educational system to absorb the change are hotly debated. Isaac Tete, headmaster at Nomini, said he feared that overcrowded classrooms and supply shortages could doom the new curriculum. "If you are going to concentrate on individual learners in the class situation, it's going to require a lot of attention," he said.

SOME EXPERTS involved in the curriculum process say educational officials, in their zeal to bring South Africa closer to international standards, have come up with a new curriculum too sophisticated for an underdeveloped country.

But transforming education will be a key yardstick for measuring the progress of the ruling African National Congress when the next election is held in 1999. Mr. Mandela's ANC has been struggling for three years to try to fulfill its promises on all fronts, such as more housing and jobs — and better schooling.

Finding a balance between these pressures proved difficult for education officials. After a splashy announcement of the new curriculum earlier this year, Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu soon had to announce a slowdown in its introduction. It would take more time, he conceded, to produce new materials and train teachers.

Initially scheduled to be introduced in grades one and seven next year, the new curriculum is being piloted in 300 first-grade classes around the nation in advance of its formal introduction in first grade alone next year.

The changes, according to the textbook author, Ms. Potenza, are welcomed by most black teachers. But many white teachers, she says, tend to be more resistant.

In practical terms, however, the dictates of the new curriculum are challenging for all teachers. Some are overwhelmed by their new responsibilities, Ms. Potenza said.

"Teachers are getting these complicated policy documents which they then have to decipher," she said. "By the time you set up lesson material, you've almost got a Ph.D."

# 84 More Killed In Algeria Raids

## *Carnage Laid to Islamists*

*The Associated Press*

*ALGIERS — Armed assailants cut off the head of a baby while slaughtering 52 family members, and 32 other people were killed in five separate attacks in Algeria, hospital sources and witnesses said.*

*The carnage in Algeria's Islamic insurgency followed weekend attacks, including the death of 11 teachers who were murdered while their horrified students watched.*

*No one immediately took responsibility for the raids in the suburbs of Algiers, near the town of Blida, 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of the capital near the Moroccan border.*

*Suspicion fell on Islamic militants who have torn the country apart for five years.*

*The bodies of most of the victims, many of them children, were mutilated and then burned, hospital sources said.*

*The first massacre took place late Saturday night in the Sidi al Kebir suburb just north of Algiers. Eight people were killed. In the same neighborhood on Sunday night, raiders with swords killed 10 construction workers.*

*Nearby and a short while later, in the neighborhood of Sidi-Youssef, attackers disguised as policemen cut the throats of a couple and their two daughters and kidnapped three young women.*

*At about the same time, in Chebil, near Blida, a band of armed men slit the throats or cut the heads off 52 members of an extended family, including 10 children.*

*The attack came two days after the extended Ferhah family had moved back to Chebil. They fled the town at the beginning of the year to escape Islamic insurgents. The Ferhah family's murderers decapitated at least one baby.*

**■ Reporters Protest**

*The press watchdog Reporters sans Frontieres (Reporters Without Borders) protested Tuesday to Algeria over the withdrawal of an Agence France-Presse correspondent's accreditation in Algiers, the agency said.*

*A Foreign Ministry official summoned the journalist last Thursday to inform him that his accreditation as a foreign correspondent, valid for 1997, had been withdrawn.*

*The reasons for the withdrawal and its duration were not stated, and the decision was upheld despite protests by Agence France-Presse.*

# Swiss Bankers Set to Pay Out War Accounts

*Reuters*

ZURICH — Thousands of people seeking funds from World War II-era accounts in Swiss banks moved closer to getting money after a board of trustees was set up to oversee the claims process, officials said Tuesday.

An independent Swiss-Jewish panel which is checking bank records for dormant accounts said three of its members would serve on the new board.

The panel's head, Paul Volcker, a former U.S. central bank chief, will also serve as chair of the board.

The trustees will commission a group of experts to advise on how best to settle the claims.

They will also name up to 15 arbitrators who will decide on payments in individual cases.

Swiss bankers hailed the move as an important step toward resolving the thousands of claims that poured in after banks, under world pressure, moved in July to publish a list of dormant accounts opened by foreigners before and during World War II.

# UN Sees Long Fallout From Asia Fires

*Reuters*

JAKARTA — The United Nations on Tuesday described fires in Indonesia as an environmental emergency that would affect individual health and the well-being of Asian economies for years to come.

Indonesia's neighbors, particularly Malaysia, have borne the brunt of a choking smog caused by the fires that have raged for weeks on Sumatra and on the Indonesian southern part of Borneo Island.

UN experts, gathered in Jakarta to coordinate international efforts to douse the flames, said that even if the fires were controlled soon, the pollution aftereffects could last for years.

"The long-term effects are in health, economic, health, social and ecological areas," said Ravi Rajan, the chief representative of the United Nations in Jakarta.

"It is too early to speculate on what the consequences are likely to be," he said, "but we are sure that there will be consequences. This will probably last a few years."

"It's obviously a large-scale environmental emergency," said Gerhard Putman-Cramer, chief of the UN's Relief Coordination Branch and head of a special disaster assessment team that arrived in Jakarta on Sunday.

Offers were flooding in of cash, fire-fighting expertise and equipment, he said, as the long-term implications of the catastrophe sunk in.

The World Wide Fund for Nature has estimated that 600,000 hectares (1.5 million acres) of forests have burned or are burning in Indonesia.

### Correction

Due to a reporting error, the figures given for India's key economic indicators in the Sponsored Section on India (Sept. 20-21) were incorrect. The correct figures (in billions of rupees) are the following: GNP: 8433 (1994-95), 9678 (1995-96); imports: 899.71 (1994-95), 1226.78 (1995-96), 971.11 (1996-97); exports: 826.74 (1994-95), 1063.53 (1995-96), 856.23 (1996-97); foreign currency assets: 660.06 (1994-95), 584.46 (1995-96), 712.1 (1996-97). Source: Indian Economic Survey 1996-97.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Paris to Restrict Driving Today

PARIS (AP) — Paris authorities decreed a top-level smog alert Tuesday, for the first time, triggering measures that make public transport free of charge, order the reduction of car use and warn the young and elderly to stay indoors.

In the first application of tougher anti-smog laws passed last spring, the level-3 alert means that only cars with odd-numbered license plates will be allowed to drive in the city Wednesday, the Environment Ministry said. If the alert continues, only cars with even-numbered plates would be allowed to circulate Thursday, and permission to drive would alternate daily after that.

Vehicles carrying three or more passengers are exempt. So are taxis, buses, electric cars or commercial vehicles. Parking in the city and public transportation will be free while the restrictions are in effect.

### Tourists Stranded on Nile Boats

CAIRO (AP) — Hundreds of tourists were stranded Tuesday on the Nile when two cruise ships ran aground and four others stopped sailing following a sudden drop in the water level, the police said.

The authorities released more water from Lake Nasser, behind the Aswan High Dam that tames the Nile, to raise the water level in an effort to dislodge the boats.

### Rains Flood Southeastern Spain

ALICANTE, Spain (AP) — Air traffic was diverted and rail and road transport badly hit Tuesday as torrential rains flooded the popular tourist region of southeastern Spain.

Fifteen international flights and one national flight headed for this southeastern port city were diverted to other cities further north, national radio said. Fire fighters and civil protection workers had to help dozens of people trapped in buses and cars throughout the city.

Malaysia Airlines said it had resumed all domestic flights because the thick haze that led to intermittent cancellations over the past two weeks receded. (AP)

## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

**North America** Mostly sunny but cool in the Northeast Thursday, then warming up Friday and Saturday. Plenty of sunshine and warm across the Southeast and the Midwest, but a Pacific storm will cause clouds and rain from the Northwest to the northern Rockies. Sunny, hot and dry in the Southwest.

**Europe** Clouds and showers will linger across southern Spain, but the rest of Spain, France and England will be pleasant with plenty of sunshine. Windy and chilly with rain from Denmark and Germany to Poland Thursday, but some sun will return by Saturday. Rainy and cold in Moscow.

**Asia** Partly sunny and cool in Tokyo Thursday, then warming up Friday. Showers in Beijing Thursday, then cooler with some sun. Mild with showers across Korea Thursday and Friday, then dry and cooler Saturday. Southern Japan and southeastern China will have soaking rain Friday and Saturday.

**Europe**

| | Today High | Today Low/W | Tomorrow High | Tomorrow Low/W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C/F | C/F | C/F | C/F |
| Algarve | 24/75 | 16/64 pc | 26/79 | 17/62 pc |
| Amsterdam | 18/64 | 8/46 sh | 13/55 | 7/44 c |
| Ankara | 15/61 | 5/41 c | 21/70 | 6/43 pc |
| Athens | 25/77 | 16/64 pc | 27/80 | 19/66 s |
| Barcelona | 29/79 | 17/62 s | 24/75 | 15/59 s |
| Belgrade | 19/64 | 13/55 c | 23/73 | 8/46 r |
| Berlin | 14/57 | 8/46 r | 12/53 | 7/44 r |
| Brussels | 21/70 | 10/50 c | 13/55 | 7/44 c |
| Budapest | 17/62 | 13/55 c | 18/64 | 5/41 c |
| Copenhagen | 12/53 | 9/48 r | 12/53 | 6/43 sh |
| Costa Del Sol | 28/79 | 16/61 pc | 28/79 | 17/62 pc |
| Dublin | 18/64 | 9/48 pc | 19/66 | 12/53 c |
| Edinburgh | 14/57 | 5/41 c | 13/55 | 9/48 c |
| Florence | 27/80 | 16/61 pc | 27/80 | 12/53 s |
| Frankfurt | 15/59 | 7/44 r | 12/53 | 6/43 r |
| Geneva | 21/70 | 11/52 pc | 19/66 | 9/48 c |
| Helsinki | 9/48 | 6/43 sh | 9/48 | 3/37 r |
| Istanbul | 21/70 | 14/57 pc | 24/75 | 17/62 pc |
| Kiev | 9/48 | 1/34 c | 9/48 | 6/43 r |
| Las Palmas | 23/73 | 18/66 pc | 23/73 | 19/66 c |
| Lisbon | 23/73 | 12/62 pc | 25/77 | 17/62 pc |
| London | 23/73 | 8/46 pc | 18/61 | 8/46 c |
| Madrid | 28/82 | 15/59 pc | 29/84 | 12/53 s |
| Mallorca | 28/82 | 16/61 s | 28/82 | 19/66 s |
| Milan | 29/79 | 14/57 pc | 24/75 | 9/48 s |
| Moscow | 9/48 | 2/35 sh | 9/48 | 4/39 sh |
| Munich | 17/62 | 11/52 sh | 12/53 | 2/35 sh |
| Nice | 27/80 | 18/66 pc | 26/79 | 15/59 s |
| Oslo | 9/48 | 7/44 r | 11/52 | 3/37 c |
| Paris | 22/71 | 10/50 pc | 13/55 | 7/44 c |
| Prague | 14/57 | 11/52 r | 11/52 | 3/37 r |
| Reykjavik | 8/43 | 5/41 c | 12/53 | 11/52 r |
| Riga | 9/48 | 6/43 sh | 12/53 | 5/41 c |
| Rome | 29/79 | 17/62 s | 28/79 | 18/61 pc |
| St. Petersburg | 9/48 | 7/44 r | 9/48 | 4/39 r |
| Stockholm | 9/48 | 6/43 c | 9/48 | 4/39 sh |
| Strasbourg | 23/73 | 12/53 c | 16/61 | 4/39 pc |
| Tallinn | 9/48 | 7/44 r | 9/48 | 4/39 r |
| Tbilisi | 20/68 | 13/55 sh | 21/70 | 10/50 c |
| Venice | 24/75 | 15/61 pc | 24/75 | 10/50 pc |
| Vienna | 14/57 | 14/57 sh | 15/59 | 5/41 pc |
| Warsaw | 11/52 | 9/48 c | 9/48 | 3/37 r |
| Zurich | 19/66 | 12/53 c | 13/55 | 5/41 sh |

**Middle East**

| | Today High | Today Low/W | Tomorrow High | Tomorrow Low/W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C/F | C/F | C/F | C/F |
| Abu Dhabi | 43/109 | 28/77 s | 43/109 | 24/75 s |
| Beirut | 29/71 | 17/62 pc | 29/71 | 18/64 pc |
| Cairo | 27/80 | 14/57 s | 30/86 | 17/62 s |
| Damascus | 23/73 | 11/52 pc | 23/73 | 11/52 pc |
| Jerusalem | 29/69 | 19/66 s | 29/71 | 11/52 s |
| Luxor | 34/93 | 13/55 s | 37/97 | 16/61 s |
| Riyadh | 39/100 | 23/71 s | 41/106 | 22/71 s |

**Asia**

| | Today High | Today Low/W | Tomorrow High | Tomorrow Low/W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C/F | C/F | C/F | C/F |
| Almaty | 24/75 | 5/48 s | 23/73 | 10/50 pc |
| Bali | 31/88 | 21/70 pc | 30/86 | 21/70 pc |
| Bangkok | 35/95 | 23/73 pc | 33/91 | 23/73 c |
| Beijing | 27/80 | 15/59 pc | 24/75 | 16/61 pc |
| Bombay | 30/86 | 21/70 s | 29/84 | 21/70 s |
| Calcutta | 31/88 | 22/71 pc | 29/84 | 21/70 pc |
| Cheiang Mai | 31/88 | 21/70 pc | 30/86 | 21/70 pc |
| Colombo | 29/84 | 24/75 pc | 29/84 | 25/73 pc |
| Hanoi | 31/88 | 24/75 r | 31/88 | 24/75 c |
| Ho Chi Minh | 32/89 | 24/75 sh | 31/88 | 23/73 r |
| Hong Kong | 29/82 | 24/75 sh | 29/82 | 24/75 c |
| Islamabad | 37/98 | 19/66 s | 34/93 | 19/64 pc |
| Jakarta | 32/89 | 22/71 pc | 31/88 | 22/71 pc |
| Karachi | 34/93 | 22/71 s | 34/93 | 22/71 s |
| K. Lumpur | 31/88 | 22/71 r | 31/88 | 22/71 c |
| K. Kinabalu | 30/86 | 22/71 pc | 29/84 | 22/71 sh |
| Manila | 33/86 | 23/73 r | 28/82 | 24/75 t |
| New Delhi | 34/93 | 20/68 pc | 33/91 | 20/68 sh |
| Phnom Penh | 31/88 | 24/75 pc | 31/88 | 24/75 c |
| Phuket | 32/89 | 23/73 pc | 32/89 | 23/73 c |
| Rangoon | 29/84 | 22/71 pc | 29/82 | 22/71 sh |
| Seoul | 24/75 | 12/53 pc | 23/73 | 11/52 s |
| Shanghai | 19/66 | 16/61 r | 24/75 | 17/62 c |
| Singapore | 29/84 | 21/70 sh | 30/86 | 21/70 pc |
| Taipei | 29/84 | 22/71 c | 29/82 | 22/71 c |
| Tokyo | 20/68 | 14/57 s | 19/66 | 17/62 c |
| Vientiane | 30/86 | 21/70 sh | 30/86 | 21/70 sh |

**Africa**

| | Today High | Today Low/W | Tomorrow High | Tomorrow Low/W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C/F | C/F | C/F | C/F |
| Algiers | 31/88 | 18/64 pc | 31/88 | 17/62 pc |
| Cape Town | 22/71 | 16/61 pc | 23/73 | 17/62 pc |
| Casablanca | 23/73 | 16/61 s | 24/75 | 17/62 c |
| Harare | 28/73 | 10/50 pc | 29/79 | 10/50 pc |
| Lagos | 29/84 | 23/73 pc | 29/84 | 23/73 sh |
| Nairobi | 27/80 | 12/53 pc | 29/84 | 11/52 pc |
| Tunis | 28/82 | 17/62 pc | 29/84 | 18/64 s |

**Latin America**

| | Today High | Today Low/W | Tomorrow High | Tomorrow Low/W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C/F | C/F | C/F | C/F |
| Buenos Aires | 20/68 | 8/46 pc | 18/66 | 9/48 c |
| Caracas | 30/86 | 21/70 pc | 29/84 | 21/70 t |
| Lima | 26/79 | 18/61 s | 21/70 | 17/62 sh |
| Mexico City | 24/75 | 13/55 sh | 21/70 | 12/53 t |
| Rio de Janeiro | 29/84 | 24/75 s | 29/75 | 18/64 pc |
| Santiago | 22/71 | 7/44 pc | 15/59 | 2/35 pc |

**North America**

| | Today High | Today Low/W | Tomorrow High | Tomorrow Low/W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C/F | C/F | C/F | C/F |
| Anchorage | 8/46 | 0/32 pc | 8/46 | 0/32 pc |
| Atlanta | 29/79 | 11/52 s | 24/75 | 14/57 pc |
| Boston | 17/62 | 4/39 pc | 10/51 | 5/48 pc |
| Chicago | 17/62 | 6/43 s | 23/73 | 13/55 pc |
| Dallas | 34/93 | 18/64 s | 29/84 | 17/62 pc |
| Denver | 31/88 | 10/50 s | 28/82 | 9/48 pc |
| Detroit | 18/61 | 3/37 s | 21/70 | 11/52 pc |
| Honolulu | 30/86 | 22/71 s | 32/89 | 24/75 pc |
| Houston | 33/91 | 19/66 s | 29/84 | 19/64 pc |
| Los Angeles | 31/88 | 18/61 s | 31/88 | 17/62 pc |
| Miami | 31/88 | 24/75 sh | 31/88 | 25/77 c |
| Minneapolis | 20/68 | 11/52 s | 25/77 | 14/57 pc |
| Montreal | 8/46 | -1/31 pc | 13/55 | 7/44 pc |
| Nassau | 32/89 | 23/73 pc | 31/88 | 23/73 pc |
| New York | 18/64 | 9/48 pc | 21/70 | 12/53 pc |
| Orlando | 32/89 | 20/68 t | 30/86 | 22/71 pc |
| Phoenix | 39/102 | 24/75 pc | 39/102 | 24/75 s |
| San Fran. | 23/73 | 14/57 pc | 23/73 | 15/59 pc |
| Seattle | 19/66 | 12/53 r | 18/64 | 12/53 sh |
| Toronto | 11/52 | -1/31 s | 12/53 | 9/48 pc |
| Vancouver | 13/55 | 8/46 r | 16/61 | 8/46 pc |
| Washington | 21/70 | 10/50 s | 21/70 | 11/52 s |

**Oceania**

| | Today High | Today Low/W | Tomorrow High | Tomorrow Low/W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C/F | C/F | C/F | C/F |
| Auckland | 14/57 | 8/46 c | 15/59 | 9/48 c |
| Sydney | 24/75 | 17/62 s | 27/80 | 21/70 s |

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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## THE AMERICAS

# For Some Health Care, No Doctor in the House

### *As Insurers Embrace Less Costly Service, The Primary Physician 'May Be a Nurse'*

By Milt Freudenheim
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Four women opened a primary health-care practice near Bloomingdale's in midtown Manhattan this week. But this group was different: The women are nurses, doing what doctors with a general or family practice ordinarily do.

They treat common complaints like sore throats and abdominal pain and help patients deal with chronic conditions like asthma and diabetes. They diagnose all kinds of ailments and refer patients with complicated problems to specialists or admit them to the hospital.

They are accredited as primary-care providers by several big health-maintenance organizations, which say they will pay them the same managed-care rates, typically $50 or $60 a visit, as they pay primary-care physicians.

The unusual medical practice is part of a trend health-care executives say: nurses taking charge of patients without the immediate supervision of doctors.

"In the future your doctor may be a nurse," said Sara Foer, a spokeswoman for the American Nurses Association.

Although many doctors disagree, nursing experts say these highly trained nurses can work in primary care as effectively as physicians and can add the benefits of extra time and attention to the whole person.

In any case, private insurers, as well as Medicare and Medicaid, are beginning to expand the use of nurses in roles traditionally played by doctors, as the health-care industry views such innovation as another tool to help cut costs.

The medical establishment and many doctors vehemently oppose the idea. "The public has a right to ask for a real doctor," said Dr. Charles Aswad, executive vice president of the New York Medical Society. "We think the public has to be protected from the representation that a nurse clinician is equivalent in training to a physician."

Nurses have been given a lot more responsibility lately. In recent years, 26 states, including Connecticut, New Jersey and Texas, have passed laws allowing so-called nurse practitioners — those with the most advanced training — to work without a link to a physician.

Many others, including New York and California, require a formal relationship with a doctor. (Each of the women who opened the Manhattan practice Monday, for example, collaborates with a physician who can be called at a moment's notice.) Nurses with advanced training are also allowed to prescribe medicines, with varying restrictions, in every state except Illinois.

Nurse practitioners have for some time been able to work independently and be reimbursed by many of the state Medicaid programs that serve low-income people and by the Medicare programs for patients in rural areas.

Now they are moving into mainstream health care for privately insured patients and people in urban and suburban areas, getting listings in the directories of health-care providers and having their compensation come directly from many managed-care organizations across the United States, according to Linda Pearson, editor of Nurse Practitioner, a professional journal of advanced-care nursing.

"There is a movement under way," said David Snow, a senior vice president of Oxford Health Plans, the big Connecticut-based health maintenance organization that has added the four Manhattan nurse practitioners to its roster in what he called "an experiment in the level of independence."

"We view the evolution of nurse practitioners as something that consumers are asking for," he said.

The movement so far is a nascent one, driven by a combination of consumer demand, a vigorous campaign by the nurses to expand their role, and the advent of managed care, with its emphasis on cost control.

No one has added up the numbers, but those operating independently are only a tiny fraction of the nation's 70,000 nurse practitioners. The Manhattan practice, in fact, is part of a research project by the Columbia University School of Nursing, aided by money from several foundations.

But analysts say the numbers of independent nurse practitioners are certain to increase as a result of a decision in July by the federal Department of Veterans Affairs to formally accept nurse practitioners without links to physicians and of a new federal law that takes effect in January allowing Medicare to reimburse directly nurse practitioners who work in cities and suburbs, not just in rural areas.

Rich Pedroncelli/The Associated Press

**LITTLE LEFT — Edna Alexander picking through her home in Dobbins after a fire swept across the Sierra Nevada foothills in northern California over the weekend. The wildfire forced the evacuation of 1,500 people, destroyed 120 homes and charred 5,800 acres. Fire fighters got the blaze under control Tuesday.**

# *Big Victory for Labor at US Airways*

By Steven Greenhouse
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — In the biggest union organizing election in private business in a decade, nearly 10,000 reservations takers, gate agents and ticket sellers at US Airways have voted to join the Communications Workers of America, federal labor officials have announced.

The union won the support of the airline's passenger service workers by following a strategy being embraced throughout labor — emphasizing that corporate profits have rebounded while employee pay and benefits have languished.

Union leaders hailed the victory, saying it showed that white-collar workers were fertile ground for labor's message and that the union movement's new focus on recruiting workers was paying off.

"The victory at US Airways is very significant," said Kate Bronfenbrenner, director of labor education research at Cornell University.

"It's not just because it involved so many workers, but it's the kind of workers that people questioned whether the labor movement could organize. These are white-collar workers in an industry where unions have really been struggling."

John Sweeney, the president of the AFL-CIO, the largest American labor organization, and other labor leaders have looked to the US Airways organizing drive as a bellwether to show whether labor was reversing its decline, especially in the private sector.

Labor unions represent 14.5 percent of the overall work force, a sharp drop from 35 percent in the 1950s.

"The level of unionization has reached a 50-year low in this country, with unions representing just 10 percent of the private sector, compared with 40 percent in the public sector," said Kent Wong, director of the Center for Labor Research and Education at the University of California at Los Angeles. "The AFL-CIO has focused tremendous attention lately on organizing in the private sector, and they've been looking for a big win like this for some time."

Nonetheless, union officials acknowledge that it will often be an uphill battle to unionize workers at many companies, especially when employers take such action as dismissing workers who head organizing drives. Last month, the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees lost a drive to organize 5,000 workers at 12 Fieldcrest Cannon factories in North Carolina. Union officials assert that the company broke the federal law against intimidating workers.

In a statement, US Airways said Monday that it would accept its legal obligations to recognize and bargain with the communications workers, while it appeals a mediator's decision that allowed the election. Richard Weintraub, a company spokesman, declined further comment.

Jeffrey Miller, a spokesman for the Communications Workers, said his union hoped to use the US Airways victory as a springboard to unionize 14,000 passenger service workers at United Air Lines.

Industry officials estimate that there are 60,000 passenger-service workers in the airline industry who do not belong to unions. The only passenger service workers who are organized are at Northwest Airlines and TWA.

# No Extradition For Suspect in U.S. Slaying, Israelis Say

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Israeli authorities have told U.S. diplomats that they will refuse to extradite a 17-year-old man to face murder charges in Maryland, where he is accused along with a companion of killing an acquaintance and burning and dismembering his body.

According to Israeli and American sources, the Israeli officials gave informal notice that they expect to try Samuel Sheinbein in Israel instead, because, they explained, the youth holds Israeli citizenship and Israeli law bars extradition of a citizen.

At the same time, Israeli policemen arrested Mr. Sheinbein's father, Sol, and his older brother, Robert, accusing them of helping him flee to Israel last week and of trying to disrupt the investigation there.

U.S. diplomats, noting that Mr. Sheinbein does not speak Hebrew and that he would be far from home if imprisoned in Israel, said they still hoped that he might agree to return voluntarily to face the charges against him in Montgomery County. They hinted that sensitive negotiations to that end were under way but declined to elaborate.

Notified of the Israeli decision, Robert Dean, Montgomery County state's attorney, said that his office would assist in prosecuting Mr. Sheinbein, but he expressed sharp disappointment that the suspect was to remain in Israel. "It's our murder," Mr. Dean said. "What we much prefer is having Mr. Sheinbein return and be held accountable under American law. But if that is not the case, we are prepared to cooperate with Israeli officials."

In a court hearing in Israel for the father, Sol Sheinbein, an Israeli police officer disclosed Monday that the younger Sheinbein intends to claim self-defense in the homicide of Tello, whose body, charred and limbless, was discovered in an empty house in the Aspen Hill section of Montgomery County on Sept. 18.

Mr. Dean took issue with the assertion that the slaying was committed in self-defense, saying, "I'm not aware of any evidence that points in that direction."

Mr. Sheinbein would be subject to a maximum sentence of life in prison in either Israel or Maryland, according to Mr. Dean. He indicated, however, that Mr. Sheinbein would have a better chance of being released on parole in Israel than in the United States.

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## THE AMERICAS

# Ancient Journal Put Off

## *Fear of Hoax Delays Book on Visit to China*

By Dinitia Smith
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Citing doubts raised about the authenticity of a manuscript, Little, Brown & Co. is postponing publication in the United States of a book purporting to show that a 13th-century Italian-Jewish merchant visited China four years before Marco Polo.

The book, "The City of Light," which had been scheduled for publication Nov. 3, is based on a manuscript said to be written by a 13th-century figure, Jacob d'Ancona. A contemporary British writer who taught at Oxford University for many years, David Selbourne, said he had discovered the work in Italy and then had translated and edited it.

But recently there has been talk among scholars that it might be a hoax. Jonathan Spence, a specialist in Chinese history at Yale University, says that descriptions of sexual practices, street life and other elements led him to doubt the book's genuineness. A review by Mr. Spence was scheduled to appear in The New York Times Book Review on Oct. 12 but has been suspended.

"We had sent copies of galleys out to a broad spectrum of academics looking for concerns and enthusiasms," said Sarah Crichton of Little, Brown. "We also sent it to Jonathan Spence. We heard through reporters last week that he felt it was a fake and would be saying so in The New York Times."

But she said: "We are not doing this to sidestep a bad review. Other academics we respect very much are raising concerns."

Mr. Selbourne, 60, reached at his home in Urbino, Italy, vouched for the book, a vivid account of a journey undertaken by d'Ancona in 1270 through China, Syria, the Gulf region and India.

"Uncreative academics are always distressed when a fellow academic writes something which attracts attention and becomes popular or sells," he said.

Ms. Crichton said: "I love this book, and I would love it to be real." She said Little, Brown's sister company in England would publish the book in October.

The manuscript describes in vivid detail the Chinese coastal city of Zaitun. There are dramatic accounts of the city's rulers, criminals and prostitutes.

Mr. Selbourne said the manuscript was brought to him in 1991 by an Italian who lives near Urbino. He said he had been allowed to translate and edit it only after pledging not to reveal the identity of its owner, or to show the original to anyone.

In an interview, Mr. Spence cited aspects of "The City of Light" that he said raised questions.

D'Ancona, for instance, describes the sexual behavior of Chinese women. "The intimate description of male and female private parts would not be common in a journal of that time, especially from a religious man," Mr. Spence said.

In another example, Mr. Spence said, the merchant describes "the incredible noise of a constant number of carriages." But he said: "This was not an area of carriages. They mostly had sedan chairs and coolies."

Mr. Selbourne said the descriptions of sex were "somewhat unusual," but added, "Jews don't have a puritanical view of sex."

In reference to the carriages, he said, "I may have mistranslated."

Mr. Selbourne said of the dispute: "It's either a hoax being passed off on me, or it's a work written by me. Then it's a great picaresque, philosophical novel which I would be proud to have written."

Susan Walsh/The Associated Press

**HONORS FOR ART — President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, at the White House dinner for the 20 recipients of the National Medals in the arts and humanities, the highest citations in the United States for cultural achievement.**

## Away From Politics

**• A freshman student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has died** after an alcoholic binge at a fraternity house. Scott Krueger, 18, of Orchard Park, New York, had a blood alcohol level more than five times the legal driving limit after a party Friday at the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, officials said. The student, whose parents said he did not drink, was put on life-support systems at a hospital but died Monday. *(AP)*

**• A piece of scaffolding collapsed beneath the Queensboro Bridge** in New York City, killing an ironworker and leaving three others dangling high above the East River until they were rescued by firefighters and police officers using mountain-climbing gear. *(NYT)*

**• Washington, D.C., posted its lowest infant mortality rate** on record last year, Mayor Marion Barry announced. The rate dropped to 14.4 infant deaths per 1,000 births from 16.1 in 1995. The improvement mirrors a U.S. trend in infant death rates among both blacks and whites. But the rate nationwide among black babies is still double the rate for whites. *(WP)*

**• The redesigned U.S. $50 bill will go into circulation** Oct. 27, on schedule despite a tiny printing flaw that marred 30 million of the bills. The redesigned $100 note was introduced in March 1996. A new $20 bill is expected next year, with smaller denominations to follow. *(AP)*

**• A University of North Texas professor** of communications in Denton, Don Staples, was placed on paid leave after declaring at a campus forum that minority students had poor class-attendance habits. School officials said Mr. Staples probably would not return to work until after an Oct. 10 racial diversity workshop that he has pledged to attend. The professor apologized for his remarks, made during a discussion on Friday among students and faculty on ways to advance the university's standing. *(AP)*

**• Investigators in Arizona looking into the deaths** of 11 hikers who were swept away in a flash flood in a narrow canyon in August said no one — including the guide who survived — would face charges in the accident. A ticket-taker told some hikers that it was dangerous to enter the canyon after a rainstorm, but not all heeded the advice. *(AP)*

# *Minorities Make Broad Gains on Economic Ladder*

By Steven A. Holmes
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Brightening economic fortunes are increasingly extending to racial and ethnic minorities and reaching further down the economic ladder as the nation's recovery moves through its sixth year, according to several new reports.

The reports — income and poverty studies issued Monday by the Census Bureau and a report on home ownership released by Harvard University — indicate that in the last three years, the economic prospects for nearly all households have risen and that the gains among minorities have in some cases reached unprecedented levels.

Bolstering this view, the Census Bureau reported that for the second year in a row, median household income increased in 1996, rising 1.2 percent, to $35,492. This was only the second time since 1989 — just before the last recession — that the median income did not fall or remain stagnant.

The study also noted that the median income for full-time working women was 74 percent of that for men last year, the smallest earnings gap ever recorded between the sexes. But the shrinking gap reflects more a decline of men's wages than an improvement of women's incomes.

Recently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the income gap between men and women had in fact widened. But the bureau study looked at all workers, including temporary workers. In contrast, the Census Bureau looked only at full-time year-round employees.

The Census Bureau reports also contained some gloomy news. While the growth in income for the richest 20 percent outpaced all other groups, the poorest 20 percent of the country's households had an income drop of 1.8 percent last year. And 500,000 more people, compared with the previous year, were living on incomes that were less than half the official poverty level in 1996.

The overall picture, however, showed improving fortunes for minorities almost across the board, evidence that economists say points to the benefits that a robust economy is extending to more groups of people.

In the last three years, virtually all groups — non-Hispanic whites, blacks, Hispanics and Asian-Americans — have seen their median incomes rise and their poverty rates drop.

The Census Bureau reported that last year, 28.4 percent of black households were below the poverty line; that was the lowest proportion of blacks living in poverty since the Census Bureau began keeping tabs in 1955 and is undoubtedly the lowest black poverty rate in the country's history. A family of four making $16,036 in 1996 dollars is considered to be living at the poverty level.

Although the median income for blacks and Hispanics continued to trail that of non-Hispanic whites last year, black men working full time narrowed a gap to earn 80 percent of the income of non-Hispanic white men, the smallest income gap between these two groups in 30 years.

The Census Bureau's annual report was released on the same day as a Harvard study showing that economic gains by minorities helped fuel the country's residential real estate boom in 1993-96.

Demographers had predicted that the housing construction surge would slow in the 1990s as the baby-boom generation settled into more or less permanent housing. Instead, the number of homeowners grew by 3.4 million households in the period studied, with minority homeowners making up 29 percent of the increase.

# THE INTERMARKET

## GENERAL

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## POLITICAL NOTES

### *It's Only a Ploy, Democrats Assert*

WASHINGTON — Senator Trent Lott, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, has proposed amending the main bipartisan campaign-finance legislation in Congress with a provision that Democrats immediately denounced as a ploy to kill the bill.

The provision, which would prohibit unions from deducting dues or fees from the paychecks of union and nonunion workers for political activities without their permission, is strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO.

Because unions endorse Democratic candidates far more often than they endorse Republicans, most Democrats have vowed to vote against any bill that includes this provision.

Mr. Lott insisted that he was just sticking up for workers' rights. "No workers should be forced to pay for politics they don't support," he said. *(NYT)*

### *Illegal Immigrants May Gain Reprieve*

WASHINGTON — The House has granted a reprieve of sorts to hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants, approving a three-week extension of a provision that allows many foreigners to remain in the country while they seek permanent legal status.

The provision mitigates a tough new rule that presents large numbers of people residing illegally in the United States [illegible] choice: either leave the country immediately, often abandoning jobs and families, in hopes of eventually becoming legal immigrants, or stay on and risk a furtive future as perpetual illegal aliens.

The extension would allow eligible foreigners to pay a fine of $1,000 and stay while seeking to become legal residents. *(WP)*

### *Quote / Unquote*

Gene Sperling, a White House economics adviser, on a proposal for an oversight board of private citizens to develop the budget and strategic long-term planning of the Internal Revenue Service: "We will vigorously oppose the efforts to turn over the IRS management to part-time, outside private people. We think that would lead to a recipe for conflicts of interest, less accountability and less trust." *(WP)*

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## EUROPE

Children in Foligno playing Tuesday outside tents for those who fled their homes.

# After Quake, Pup Tents in Italian Chill

By Celestine Bohlen
*New York Times Service*

ACCIANO, Italy — For four nights now, the residents of this tiny hillside hamlet have lain awake in their cars and pup tents, huddled together against the autumn chill, waiting to hear the earth beneath them move again.

For the older generation, many in their 80s and 90s — who make up half of Acciano's population of 60 — the low rumbling sounds and the fear that follows bring back memories of the distant bombs of World War II.

For Marcello Chiocca, the aftershocks from the earthquake that sent tens of thousands fleeing from their homes in central Italy on Friday are almost supernatural.

"I think of it as a long worm, writhing down the valley," said the 29-year-old metal worker, who is camping out here with his wife's family. "It felt as though the ground was dancing below us."

The continuing tremors are fewer now, but the fear remains here and in dozens of other villages and towns where people are living in tents, cars and campers — many grouped in makeshift emergency centers set up by authorities for the "*terremotati*," the Italian word for those who have been "earthquaked."

In many communities in Umbria, one of two regions hit by Friday's back-to-back earthquakes, the worst in Italy since 1980, most houses are still standing. While some have gaping cracks down the walls, or partly collapsed tile roofs, others were untouched, at least on the outside. After inspecting a sample of 3,500 houses in the region, experts found 41 percent to be uninhabitable — except in the town of Nocera Umbra and its surrounding villages, of which Acciano is one. There the rate was 72 percent.

The authorities are still warning people to stay away from their homes, probably for another week, until a door-to-door inspection can be completed. In the meantime, entire towns and villages have become ghost towns, with shuttered shops and empty houses.

The Italian government has made available 12,364 beds, either in campers, tents, even trains set aside to receive the homeless. The number of people who have spent the last few days sleeping away from their houses is still a matter of guesswork, given the uncounted numbers who have preferred to stay close to home in their cars, but on Monday convoys of new campers were making the trek to the quake-stricken region.

It took time for the civil protection authorities to reach places like Acciano, tiny farming communities where the old stone houses are maintained by an aging population. The first allotment of state-issued blue tents only arrived here Monday morning.

"At first they thought of the bigger towns, and they forgot about us," said Mr. Chiocca.

"Here over half the population is made up of old people. These senior citizens, you can't take them away."

Mr. Chiocca's father-in-law, Giovanni Armillei, said: "We don't want to abandon our houses, because we are country people. If we abandon everything, what will we do? Our lives are our fields, our chickens, our horses, our pigs."

There is also bitterness about the initial reaction to the Friday earthquake, when the press and the government focused on the damage done to the 13th-century basilica of St. Francis in Assisi, where chunks of precious frescoes came crashing to the ground, killing four people.

"Everyone here is Catholic, we are all religious," Mr. Chiocca said. "But I think that we should think of people first, and then the churches."

The medieval center of Nocera Umbra itself, a maze of narrow winding cobblestone streets leading up the shank of a hill, is utterly deserted except for the odd cat, blocked off by red ribbons stretched across rubble-strewn intersections.

The only person injured in Nocera Umbra during Friday's midday earthquake — which mercifully came in two jolts, with enough of a pause between them to send most people running out of their houses — was Angela Armillei, Mr. Chiocca's wife.

"There were 25 people in the supermarket where I work and I was the only one hurt," she said, sitting by the road with a bandaged foot. "I felt the ground shake and as we were running for the doors, the cans were popping off the shelves. I tripped, and that's how I hurt myself."

In most cases, residents did not need much convincing to leave their houses after the second earthquake, which registered 5.6 on the Richter scale, nine hours after a first quake struck at 2:33 A.M. Friday.

In the hamlet of Petracchia Giovannotti, where the side of the tallest building slid to the ground, all 60 residents moved down the hill to a campground Friday afternoon. After rising up in protest, they were finally provided with government-issued campers over the weekend.

With two families packed into campers built for one, people wonder when the emergency relief will move to its next phase, in particular the provision of prefabricated housing that will get them through the winter.

### ■ Quake Rocks Sicily

An earthquake measuring 3.4 on the Richter scale rocked eastern Sicily on Tuesday as central Italy was still struggling to come to terms with powerful twin quakes that left a trail of destruction, Reuters reported from Syracuse, Sicily.

A spokesman for Rome's national Institute of Geophysics said the epicenter was registered in the sea off Syracuse at 1:44 A.M. No damage was immediately reported.

He added that a fresh tremor, measuring 3.6, was registered in the northeastern town of Dobbiaco, on the Austrian border, at 11:01 P.M. Monday.

## BRIEFLY

### Top Italian Union Chief Backs Prodi's Budget

ROME — A top trade union leader in Italy threw his weight Tuesday behind a plan to cut the state's spending on pensions, a plan that has set the government on a collision course with a key hard-left ally.

Sergio Cofferati, secretary of the Cgil labor confederation, said that rules allowing Italians to take early retirement had to be tightened, even though exceptions could be made for those who started working early in their lives.

Italians can retire on a full pension in their early 50's if they have paid into the system for a minimum of 35 years.

Mr. Cofferati also criticized the Refounded Communist Party for saying it would vote against the 1998 budget because it calls for cutting 4.5 trillion lire ($2.6 billion) in pension spending. *(Reuters)*

### Swiss Warm to the EU

ZURICH — Most Swiss want their country to join the European Union, a poll published Tuesday indicated.

A telephone survey of 2,600 people by the Blick newspaper found that 56.4 percent favored joining the EU and 40.7 percent did not.

But the poll also found that voters in 14 of Switzerland's 26 regional cantons — which would also have to give majority approval — were opposed. The rejection by canton, however, was much less strong than it had been when voters rejected a plan to strengthen ties with the EU in 1992. *(Reuters)*

### Talks Are Set for Ulster

BELFAST — Full-scale peace talks are set to open in Northern Ireland early next week, sources in rival political parties said Tuesday.

During two and a half hours of preliminary talks in Belfast, representatives of pro-British and pro-Irish groups recommended Oct. 7 as the start-up date, the sources said. *(Reuters)*

# Study Points to Human Infection by 'Mad Cow' Disease

By Sandra Blakeslee
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Scientists in Scotland say they have found the first "compelling evidence" that "mad cow" disease — a mysterious brain ailment that has killed thousands of cattle in Britain — has been transmitted to people who apparently contracted the disease after eating beef or being exposed to cattle.

Fourteen people have died from the cow disease — bovine spongiform encephalopathy, named for the sponge-like holes that it eats into the brain — and seven more are seriously ill and expected to die from it.

The researchers said their findings, which will be published Thursday in the British journal Nature, remove all doubts that mad cow disease is in any way distinct from the disease that struck the people who were studied. It resembles an ailment called Creutzfeldt Jacob disease and has been called a new variant Creutzfeldt Jacob disease. The new experiments also strongly suggest that a virus-like particle or co-factor is involved in the disease, challenging a widely held theory that it is caused by aberrant proteins called prions.

The researchers, led by Moira Bruce of the Institute of Animal Health in Edinburgh, Scotland, said they had injected mice with tissue samples from the brains of people who had died of the disease and that the mice developed the same pattern of brain damage they developed when injected with brain tissue from sick cows. These findings were regarded as proof that people and cows were afflicted by the same ailment.

Mad cow disease emerged in Britain in the mid-1980s when cows began to stagger, behave weirdly and die by the thousands. Autopsies revealed bovine spongiform encephalopathy. Researchers deduced that cattle had gotten the disease from eating brains and nerve tissue of sheep infected with scrapie.

In March 1996, the British government announced that a new variant of Creutzfeldt Jacob disease had occurred in 10 young people over the previous 14 months and that it might be related to diseased cows. Conventional Creutzfeldt Jacob disease affects older people, mostly over age 65, and usually begins with dementia and movement disorders, said Dr. Robert Will, director of the national surveillance unit for the disease in Edinburgh. The new variant begins with depression and only later leads to problems in moving arms and legs, he said.

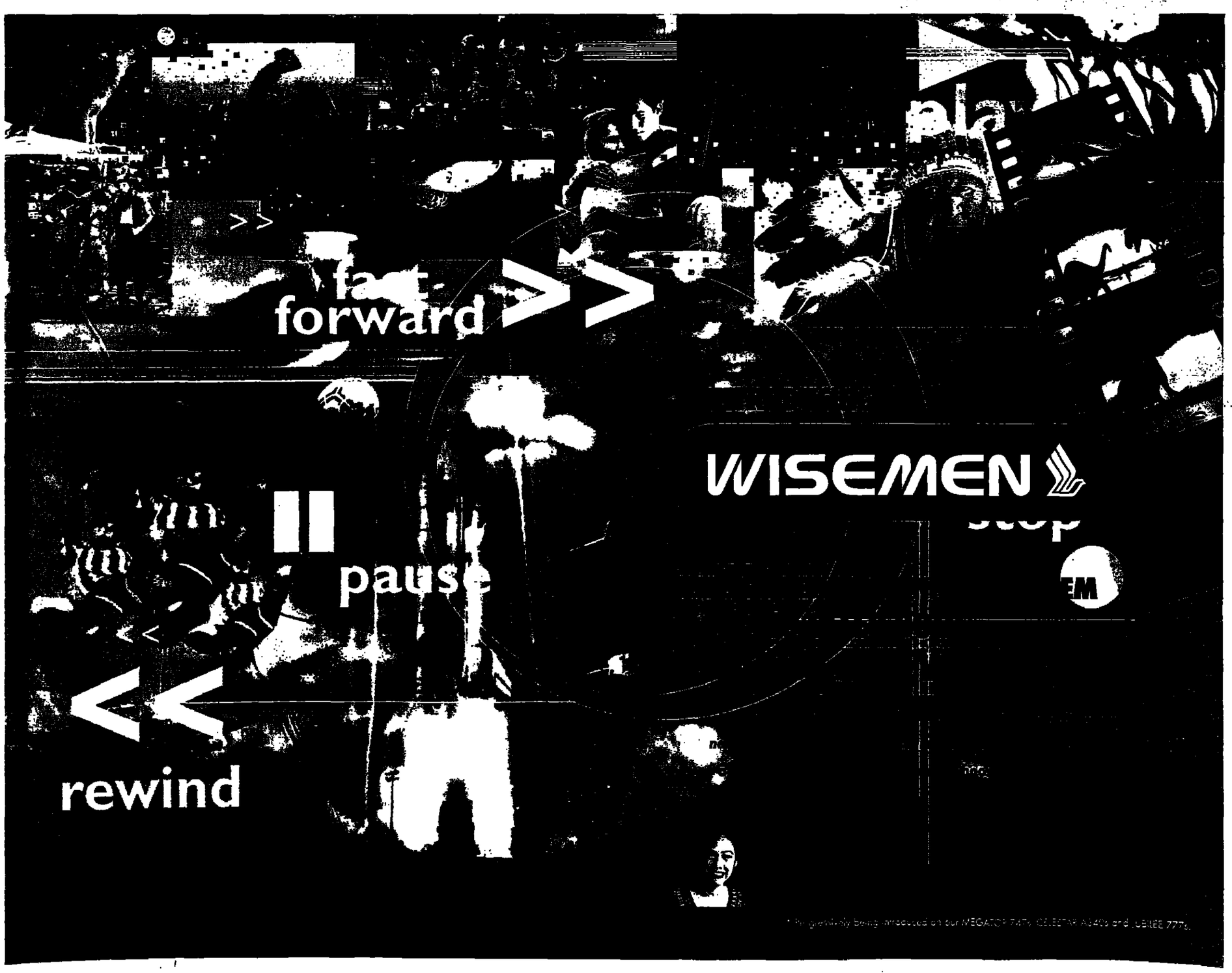
Dr. Bruce and her colleagues carried out a series of experiments in which they found that sheep have many different versions of the disease, while cows have only one, which the researchers called the "BSE signature." They also found that the cow disease agent was unchanged as it passed among species. In the experiments described in this week's Nature, the researchers took infected human brain tissue, ground it up and injected it into mice. Three samples were taken from patients who died from new variant Creutzfeldt Jacob disease. Six were culled from the brains of people who died from conventional Creutzfeldt Jacob disease.

The mice injected with new variant Creutzfeldt Jacob disease tissue are all developing the BSE signature, said Dr. Christopher Bostock, director of the Institute of Animal Health. There is no doubt, he said, that the mice have mad cow disease that was passed on to them through human brains. The mice infected with conventional Creutzfeldt Jacob disease brain tissue show no clinical signs of disease, Dr. Bostock said.

### ■ Backing for EU Ban

An influential opinion from the European Union's highest court on Tuesday called the European Union ban on British beef exports justified because it countered a "real risk" of mad cow disease, The Associated Press reported from Luxembourg.

The opinion by the European Court of Justice's advocate general, Giuseppe Tesauro, came after the ban was challenged by the National Farmers Union, a British group, with the British government's backing.

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SEARCH FOR ANSWERS — Indonesians hunting Tuesday for the flight recorder amid pieces of the Garuda airliner that crashed in Sumatra, killing 234.

# For Foreign Workers, a Harsh South Korea

## *'They Treated Me Like Dirt,' One Complains*

By Velisarios Kattoulas
*International Herald Tribune*

SONG NAM, South Korea — Born and raised in China, Suh Bok Jae arrived here in June with great expectations.

His parents, ethnic Koreans, had once visited South Korea and returned to China with nothing but praise for their ancestral home.

"Perhaps I was unlucky, but I ended up at a company where they treated me like dirt," said Mr. Suh, one of thousands of immigrant manual laborers working in South Korea. "If anybody at the company wanted me for something, they wouldn't use my name. They would just shout, 'Son of a bitch!' "

Moreover, Mr. Suh continued, the company put his life at risk by assigning him to a cable machine with a safety catch that management knew was broken.

One morning in mid-August, as he settled down to spend the day making cables, the machine jammed. An ensuing explosion smashed his ribs, crushed his right arm and broke his skull so badly that he needed two brain operations to save his life.

Two months after the accident, Mr. Suh, 37, is still recuperating and looks angry and tired.

His impression of this country? "South Korea is a barbaric society."

Tales like Mr. Suh's are so common that labor activists rank South Korea's workplace environment as one of the world's least hospitable for foreign manual laborers. Some contend that it is among the most brutal.

According to government statistics, about 217,000 foreign workers, the bulk from China, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, do the dirty and dangerous jobs that newly affluent South Koreans no longer want.

For an average equivalent of $800 a month — about a third of local wages for comparable jobs — they work marathon shifts for small construction and manufacturing companies. Although many are treated well, a significant portion are said to suffer at the hands of unscrupulous employers.

"Most foreigners don't report attacks against them because they are afraid of being deported," said Shin Hong Ju, a missionary at the Song Nam Migrant Workers House, one of 120 migrant-worker shelters nationwide that are funded by religious groups. "It's only when I go out to eat with foreign workers and they relax that they tell me, almost in passing, about what happened to them. Some have been treated in such inhuman ways."

According to Mr. Shin, foreign workers are beaten, bitten, burned with cigarettes and paid late, if at all. Some South Koreans, he said, torment Muslims by kicking and punching them for not drinking alcohol, then force them to gulp beer or other alcoholic beverages.

For many educated and older South Koreans, the mistreatment of foreign workers is a point of both shame and great irony.

They point out that as little as 15 years ago, when their country was less rich, thousands of South Korean flocked overseas looking for work.

Government officials insist that violence against foreigners is rare and, that if there is any, nobody is lodging complaints.

"If there are any incidents, victims aren't reporting them to us," said Kim Jong Yoon, a Labor Ministry official.

Earlier this month, the government moved to strengthen foreign workers' rights. Under a proposed work permit system pending action in Parliament, foreign workers with at least two years in the country would have the same rights as their South Korean counterparts, starting in January 1998.

In particular, the bill would provide foreign workers with identical accident insurance, medical benefits and severance payments.

Nevertheless, activists say that the police are still likely to ignore violence and that at businesses where violence is rampant, foreign workers rarely last two years.

Activists point out that up to 140,000 of the 217,000 foreigners in South Korea are working here illegally, leaving them at the mercy of their employers.

"The government only seems to see foreign workers in terms of economic efficiency rather than as human beings," said Mr. Shin at the shelter for foreign workers in Song Nam, 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of Seoul.

"It only calculates the costs and benefits for Korea's economy of having them here," he added. Mr. Shin is now taking care of 20 injured, ill or unemployed Chinese and South Asian workers.

Some South Koreans blame Japan's 35-year occupation of the Korean Peninsular earlier this century, until 1945, for any brutality by their compatriots.

"North Koreans educated or given good jobs by the Japanese were purged or fled to South Korea," said Han Hong Xi, a research fellow at the LG Economic Research Institute, the research arm of a major South Korean conglomerate.

"Those fleeing brought the Japanese culture of violence with them, reinforcing what had already taken root in the South under the Japanese."

Some missionaries and academics who have worked with brutalized foreign workers trace the roots of the violence to subconscious racism, which they identify as the instinct at the heart of genocide in Bosnia and Rwanda and of sporadic racial violence worldwide.

In short, they say, two centuries after the Industrial Revolution touched off the biggest wave of migration in human history, people have yet to come even close to conquering feelings of racial superiority. And, they say, that seems especially true in South Korea, which has a long history of isolation and was known as the Hermit Kingdom.

# Kashmir Shelling Kills 18

## *Thousands in India Flee Pakistani Artillery Fire*

*The Associated Press*

JAMMU, India — Heavy cross-border shelling from Pakistan killed 18 civilians and wounded 30 others in the Indian Kashmir region Tuesday, defense officials said.

It was one of the worst civilian tolls in a border skirmish between the rivals.

Shells pummeled the Himalayan border town of Kargil starting early Tuesday afternoon and continued after nightfall.

Thousands of residents fled the town, according to the army spokesman, Anil Bhatt. "There is a virtual exodus," he said. Mr. Bhatt confirmed that 15 people had died, but defense officials in the area, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that initial reports had put the death toll at 18. It was the third serious incident in the area in the last month, although artillery shelling across the disputed frontier is routine. Pakistan fired on Kargil in June for nearly two days, forcing many residents to flee to areas out of the range of the shells.

Defense and civilian officials in Jammu, the capital of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, said shells hit a bus stand where people were waiting.

Less than a week ago, the Indian and Pakistani prime ministers met in New York and promised to keep such incidents under control.

A top Indian official in Jammu said the attack shows Pakistan's "insincerity in normalizing relations with India."


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## BRIEFLY

### *China Faults U.S. Move To Bolster Broadcasts*

BEIJING — China criticized the United States on Tuesday for what it said was meddlesome legislation that would increase funding for radio broadcasts to China and step up monitoring of human rights.

"The original intention of setting up Radio Free Asia was to use freedom of speech as a reason, or excuse, to interfere in the internal politics of Asian countries," said Cui Tiankai, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry.

Radio Free Asia has been championed by the U.S. government as a voice for democracy since it began broadcasting in 1996.

"Asia's freedom is fought out by the people of Asian countries and does not depend on any larger power," Mr. Cui said.

The "Radio Free Asia Act of 1997," approved Monday by a House committee, would increase funding for Radio Free Asia and Voice of America broadcasts to China. It would require the broadcasters to begin 24-hour services in Mandarin, Cantonese and other Chinese dialects, and Tibetan. *(Reuters)*

### *2 Taiwan Air Force Jets Crash During Training*

TAIPEI — Two Taiwanese Air Force jets crashed into a mountain Tuesday near the eastern city of Hualien, killing three crew members.

An air force spokesman said the planes were an F-5E single-seater and an F-5F two-seat plane. Initial reports said the planes had collided. But an investigation showed they had flown separately into a mountain during low-altitude training. *(AP)*

### *North Korea Food Aid Will Make Up Shortfall*

GENEVA — International aid will allow North Koreans, many of whom are suffering from starvation, to survive until the October harvest, the United Nations World Food Program said here Tuesday.

About 750,000 metric tons of food aid will have been shipped to North Korea before the harvest, largely covering a deficit of 800,000 tons of food, said Christiane Berthiaume, a spokeswoman for the World Food Program. "Thanks to international aid we will be able to cover needs."

About half the food has been contributed in response to an appeal by the World Food Program; the other half came from such donors as China (127,000 tons), South Korea (115,000 tons), the European Union (95,000 tons) and the United States (55,000 tons).

Washington has been the largest contributor of cash to an appeal by the World Food Program for $143 million. The United States gave $38 million; the EU $24.4 million, and South Korea $20.5 million. *(AFP)*

### *Manila Debunks Reports Of Marcos Gold Stash*

MANILA — Reports that former President Ferdinand Marcos had $13 billion in a Swiss bank are nonsense and simply an old yarn spun into a tale like those in the Arabian Nights, the Philippines said Tuesday.

Court statements about the existence of tons of Marcos gold in a Swiss vault are nothing more than a rehash of stories already debunked by Swiss federal authorities, the chief of the presidential commission on good government said.

"This is something out of the Arabian Nights, and we have a brand new Scheherazade," said Magtanggol Gunigundo, the commission's chairman. He was referring to the heroine storyteller of the Arabian Nights tale.

Robert Swift, an American lawyer for victims of human-rights abuses during Mr. Marcos's rule, told a judge of the Los Angeles district court Monday that investigators had found close to $13 billion belonging to the Marcos estate in the Union Bank of Switzerland.

The amount was far higher than other estimates of the wealth believed to have been amassed by Mr. Marcos during his 20 years in power. He was overthrown in a popular revolt in 1986. *(Reuters)*

### *Ramos Signs Measure Redefining Rape Laws*

MANILA — President Fidel Ramos signed a rape bill into law Tuesday that for the first time allows both men and spouses to sue for rape.

"Through this law, we ensure that no woman — including wives — or man is subjected to sexual acts against her or his will," Mr. Ramos said.

Senator Leticia Shahani, the law's principal author, said the law redefined rape as a public instead of a private crime, making it possible for the police or any person to sue for rape on behalf of a victim. Rape is now punishable by death under certain conditions. *(AP)*


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### Satellite Off Course After India Launch

*Reuters*

BANGALORE, India — India reported problems Tuesday in the orbit of an earth-imaging satellite it launched Monday using a locally made rocket but said it was taking corrective steps.

The Indian Space Research Organization said the fourth stage of the launching vehicle for the 1,200 kilogram IRS-1D satellite had underperformed. Thrusters on the satellite were fired during the 17th orbit and further maneuvers were planned.

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# Iranian Proliferation

There is no country that people everywhere would rather see without missiles and nuclear, chemical or biological warheads than Iran. The regime flouts the international rules and menaces other states with terrorism, subversion and anathema. Hence the concern heard from Israel, Sandi Arabia and the United States about the technology flowing from Russia that enables Iran to extend its special-weapons reach well beyond 700 miles (1,130 kilometers). That would bring Israel, for one, within range of a regime sworn to destroy it. The Israelis are pressing Washington to apply the economic sanctions on private and state-owned firms that American law requires against violators of the arms sellers' code, the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Mention Israel and Iran, and Israel and Iraq come to many minds. Israel warned repeatedly that Saddam Hussein was putting Iraq into the nuclear club, asked for help, was dismissed and finally took out Iraq's key facility on its own — to the United States' immense relief in the Gulf War. Israel's current warnings carry the implicit message that it would act unilaterally again if its vital interests were deemed at stake. The situations are different but not entirely so. Dire crisis sits at the end of the road of neglect of Iran's special-weapons ambitions. Faced with Iranian chemical warheads, Israel would have to consider bringing its own nuclear deterrent into play.

For several years the United States has been after the Russians, most recently last week when Vice President Al Gore addressed President Boris Yeltsin. Mr. Yeltsin has always "categorically" denied charges of authorized proliferation, but his assurances dissolve in the corruption of the Russian military-industrial complex. The United States seeks to have Moscow halt rocket aid and reduce the proliferation potential in its aid to Tehran's civilian nuclear program. Pressure to impose economic sanctions on the errant Russian firms is rising as diplomacy with a focus on fact-gathering fails to make an adequate mark.

The many strands of American policy toward Russia slow the Clinton administration's march on Iranian proliferation. This is wrong if it means American balance is making it easier to arm provocatively a regime whose hints of domestic moderation have yet to find reflection in its foreign policy. At some point Israel and Iran, like Israel and Iraq, must be brought into the circle of coexistence in the Middle East. Meanwhile, the deterrence of war by the denial of Iranian proliferation — an objective Americans share with Israelis, Saudis, Europeans and many others — comes first.

*— THE WASHINGTON POST.*

# Don't Let China's Dissidents Vanish in the Gulag

By Tong Yi

NEW YORK — As the White House prepares to roll out the red carpet for President Jiang Zemin of China this month, China's most prominent dissident, Wei Jingsheng, is dying in prison. He has been there since 1994, the year President Bill Clinton decided not to link most-favored-nation trading status with human-rights conditions in China.

I am certain that Mr. Wei's predicament is directly tied to that decision. Indeed, I was present at a meeting that led to his arrest.

It was February 1994. Mr. Wei had just been released from prison after serving a 14½-year sentence for writing and hanging pro-democracy posters. Because I was his interpreter and assistant, the American Embassy in Beijing called me to arrange a meeting between Mr. Wei and John Shattuck, the assistant secretary of state for human rights, who was in town on an official visit.

Two days later, Mr. Shattuck met with Mr. Wei in the coffee shop of a large hotel in Beijing. Six Chinese plainclothes police officers hovered nearby. During the one-hour meeting, Mr. Shattuck asked Mr. Wei to suggest how President Clinton should approach the issue of human rights in China.

Mr. Wei replied, "The United States should be at least as firm in its position on human rights in China as the Chinese government is."

Mr. Shattuck then went on to ask whether Mr. Wei thought the United States could best support human rights by supporting the Chinese democracy movement or by applying direct pressure on the Chinese government.

"Put pressure on the Chinese government," Mr. Wei answered. That way, the government would be less likely to crack down on the democracy movement.

Five days after this conversation, Mr. Wei was arrested. Shortly after I told the international media about his arrest, I too was detained.

Two months later, in a detention camp, I heard an announcement over the prison loudspeakers that President Clinton had decided to grant most-favored-nation status to China. I said to myself, "Now Wei Jingsheng will never get out of prison."

Shortly thereafter, I was sentenced to 2½ years of "re-education through labor" and sent to a labor camp near Wuhan, my hometown.

In December 1995 — after being held incommunicado for nearly 20 months — Mr. Wei was formally tried and sentenced to an additional 14 years in prison. Since then, President Jiang Zemin's government has thrown one pro-democracy advocate after another into prison, among them Wang Dan, the Tiananmen Square student leader, and Liu Nianchun, a labor activist.

In its 1996 annual report on human rights, the U.S. State Department itself accurately described the problem.

"All public dissent against the party and government," the report concluded, "was effectively silenced by intimidation, exile, the imposition of prison terms, administrative detention or house arrest."

So why is President Jiang being honored with a 21-gun salute and a state dinner at the White House, while the true champions of democracy and freedom in China — Wei Jingsheng,

***While Jiang Zemin dines at the White House, Wei Jingsheng is being slowly murdered.***

Wang Dan and thousands of others — remain in prison?

As a survivor of China's prison-labor system, I know firsthand what it is like to be a citizen of a country that can arbitrarily strip you of your dignity. Simply because of my association with Mr. Wei, I was forced to work long hours under horrific conditions to sew garments sold for profit by the camp where I served my sentence. When I protested, I was beaten.

Even after my release from prison, I was subject to house arrest and denied the chance to find a job and live a normal life in my own country. Only through the tremendous efforts of many human-rights organizations and concerned individuals in the United States do I find myself now living in New York, close to the Statue of Liberty that I have always admired from afar.

Having secured my own freedom, I feel an enormous obligation to try to prevent the slow murder of Wei Jingsheng. I knew that, during his brief months of freedom, Mr. Wei rejected a government offer to go into exile.

All he wants is to speak freely and safely in his own country.

Instead, after Mr. Wei's 18 years in Chinese prisons, his health has been virtually destroyed. He suffers from life-threatening heart and nervous-system ailments. He is kept in solitary confinement. He is not allowed to write, and his reading materials are restricted. His only contact with fellow prisoners is when they are encouraged to threaten or beat him. Indeed, he was severely beaten last June by prisoners who were incited by prison authorities.

The summit meeting with President Jiang offers President Clinton a chance to demonstrate that the best American ideals remain vital in his policies.

By demanding the release of Wei Jingsheng and all other political prisoners in China, President Clinton would be taking real action toward encouraging the growth of a free and democratic China.

He should let President Jiang know that America won't trust a government that doesn't trust its own people.

*The writer, a graduate student at Columbia University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.*

# U.S.-Japan Guidelines

The new guidelines announced last week for U.S.-Japanese military cooperation strike many Americans as less than a big deal. In Japan and other parts of Asia, they were greeted as a drastic change. In fact, they represent a reasonable affirmation and modernization of the U.S. presence in Asia and of Japan's willingness to support that presence.

The United States has stationed troops in Japan since that nation's World War II defeat more than a half-century ago. U.S. occupiers imposed a "peace constitution" under which Japan promised never again to wage war; U.S. forces would defend against external threats. A lot has changed since then. The Soviet Union, seen then as the main threat, is gone. Zones of instability include North Korea, where hunger and economic failure might trigger military adventurism, and, potentially, China, which might threaten Taiwan sometime in the future. Japan itself is now a rich country with a large trade surplus, leading many U.S. critics to demand that it contribute more to regional security. Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" are still prohibited from foreign entanglements, but the nation's military budget is now the world's third largest.

To adjust to these new realities, the two nations began three years ago negotiating new rules for military cooperation. It wasn't easy. Americans want Japan to shoulder a greater burden — but neither Japan's neighbors nor the United States really wants to encourage a remilitarization of Japan. Most Asian nations want a continued U.S. presence to counterbalance a growing China, but their officials for the most part are too nervous about Beijing to say so publicly. South Korea, a former Japanese colony, greatly fears a renewed Japan but very much wants U.S. forces to remain in the neighborhood. And Japanese themselves are deeply divided about any steps that might undermine their peace constitution.

Given those conflicting pressures, the new guidelines are impressive enough. Japan commits in dozens of new ways to support U.S. missions in the region, including by operating minesweepers, resupplying U.S. ships and assisting in communications, surveillance and intelligence. In times of war, U.S. forces would gain unfettered access to Japanese ports and other facilities.

The new guidelines shift the U.S.-Japan security treaty from a Cold War pact aimed at self-defense to a cooperative arrangement focused on regional security. More important than any of its details is the renewed U.S. commitment to the area, which will provide stability for Southeast Asia, deterrence to North Korea and, if necessary, China and an atmosphere conducive to trade, prosperity and democratization. Japan has not and should not usurp the U.S. leadership role. But it has committed to support that role more than ever before.

*— THE WASHINGTON POST.*

# The Duty of Democracies, or Why Hungary Belongs in NATO

By Peter Nadas

BUDAPEST — No one ever asked anyone in Hungary whether the country wished to join the Warsaw Pact, the military union of the Eastern bloc. Yet on May 14, 1955, Hungary became a founding member of the pact, membership immediately becoming one of the most incontrovertible requirements of the Communist dictatorship.

One cannot help but remember this today, when the question is whether Hungary should join NATO — or, rather, whether member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will accept Hungary's application.

One cannot forget Imre Nagy, the short man with the pince-nez, the Communist prime minister of the 1956 revolution who, on Nov. 1 of that year, announced Hungary's unilateral withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact and, "with the most profound sense of responsibility toward the Hungarian people and history," declared the country's neutrality.

The response, in the form of Russian armored divisions, came in three days. It took that long because the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev had to convince Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia that the bloody military adventure was imperative.

They conferred on the island of Brioni, where, on top of everything else, the weather was so stormy that planes could neither take off nor land. It also became clear, during those three days, that none of the Western powers could guarantee the neutrality of the small Central European country without raising the threat of another world war.

So much for the declared neutrality. Budapest was laid waste. An estimated 2,700 people were killed in the fighting. Several hundred thousand people fled across Hungary's western border. In the following months, 235 freedom fighters were executed and thousands were jailed or thrown into detention camps. Imre Nagy was condemned to death at a secret trial, a sentence made public only after the execution had been carried out.

***It wasn't only in Budapest that European ideals of liberty ceased to breathe in 1956.***

I remember standing on the street, the newspaper in my hand, under the leaden sky.

An old story, someone might say, if we didn't carry our past with us — each of us, all the time — and if stories and events did not always have an unbroken continuity. But it is my conviction that, at the time, it was not only in desolated Budapest that European ideals of liberty had ceased to breathe for a long time to come, but also in the rest of Europe.

We Hungarians waited in vain. The Americans did not come, nor could our great European neighbors do anything except take in the refugees and send us Danish cheese and Dutch butter.

It was during those days, and while feeling "humiliated by this charity," that Heinrich Böll, the German novelist, wrote the terrifying words, "There is no other possibility, after all," which, from the perspective of so many years, is a particularly noteworthy admission.

And for me, today, it still means what it did then — that citizens of the great democracies realized, perhaps for the first time, that responsibility for the fate of democratic communities is inherent in the political reality of democracies. With some trepidation, they also sensed that ultimately it would be more reasonable to adjust their principles to the realities of their own security and economic policies. They failed to reconcile their emotions with their thinking.

That is how things stood, unquestioned for decades. In 1968 it was the Czechs, in 1981 the Poles, who, in their respective struggles for independence, lived through experiences similar to those of Hungary.

In the political, military and diplomatic impotence later displayed by the European democracies during the war in Yugoslavia, the same pattern prevailed. The pattern did not permit the reconciliation of emotions with thoughts, the common interest of democracies with individual national interests.

Yet, it is precisely in critical situations that nations ought to understand, using plain common sense, that in the long run the lack of solidarity will cause suffering not only to the country that needs that solidarity, but also to the one that, alleging pressing national concerns, denies it.

I feel it is important to mention all this at the moment when the American Senate and the parliaments of member nations are considering whether to support NATO's eastward expansion, and when the Hungarian government is asking voters whether the country should be a member of this military organization.

These questions are far from mere formalities. The answers will tell us whether democracies have a common interest at all, and how strong the interests of individual nations are in opposing it.

Hungary's neutrality has many supporters at home. According to a Gallup poll, 27 percent of those asked are against NATO membership.

That surprisingly high number may be explained, in part, by the fact that even in the last century, a driving force in the war against the Austrian imperial house was the desire for military independence.

It is also possible that not everyone who professes to be for the country's neutrality is necessarily neutral about the new democracy.

Be that as it may, reticence, biding one's time and fear of active interference on one's own behalf or of performing in the international arena are deep-seated traits in the Hungarian mentality. On the other hand, no less deeply embedded in that mentality are a good sense for political realities, healthy curiosity, inventiveness and a keen ability to recognize situations for what they are.

The answer of 61 percent of those polled offers evidence of these latter traits. They think Hungary should join NATO.

This is the majority that probably has no faith in declarations of neutrality, and most likely never believed that the coercive Warsaw Pact, which it was forced to join, was anything like the democratically supervised North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

And perhaps this majority does not want to eat any more Danish cheese and Dutch butter while cowering in air-raid shelters resounding with the noise of shelling. Most Hungarians support joining NATO not because they are insanely militaristic, but because they believe in democracy.

The supporters of neutrality are not nearly as united. Based on significantly differing platforms, 13 civil organizations and two extra-parliamentary parties would like to block Hungary's entry into NATO. Only five of these organizations have attracted genuine pacifists, anti-militarists or anarchists, the traditional adherents of military independence or political neutrality. The rest of them have managed to recruit mainly the familiar enemies of democracy: crypto-Communists and crypto-fascists.

Although they can barely communicate even among themselves, each of these groups hopes that before the plebiscite, scheduled for Nov. 16, it will be able to sway those who are still undecided.

I have felt duty-bound to relate the above in such detail so that everyone might see clearly whose position in my country is strengthened and whose is weakened by the arguments, pro and con, now taking place in the international arena.

But even considering a worst-case scenario — rejection by NATO — I don't believe that the democracies of the Czech Republic, Poland or Hungary would be shaken in their foundations. They are all too strong for that.

***In the long run, a lack of solidarity hurts all free societies.***

My own opinion is the spitting image of that held by Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, former director of the London School of Economics, who approves of NATO's eastward expansion, though he judges this to be only the second-best solution.

The best solution would be for us to join the European Union, he believes. But, Mr. Dahrendorf says, "the European Union has been an utter failure, and will continue to be one, because, regarding their entry in the near future, it still isn't telling the truth to the East Europeans."

That truth: "Germany and France will block their entry," he says.

"And that is why in the meantime we must do everything to protect and nurture the democratic potentials of these countries. And to do that, we have no other possibility but to enlarge NATO to the east."

Clear words. My sentiments, exactly.

*The writer, based in Budapest, is a novelist and the author of "A Book of Memories." This article, contributed to The New York Times, was translated from the Hungarian by Imre Goldstein.*

# Filling the Bench

President Bill Clinton has finally rallied to defend the federal judiciary and his own record of moderate judicial nominations against a Republican campaign of fear and delay in filling dozens of court vacancies.

"We can't let partisan politics shut down our courts and gut our judicial system," Mr. Clinton declared on Saturday in a radio address that broke a long silence on the subject. "The intimidation, the delay, the shrill voices must stop so the unbroken legacy of our strong, independent judiciary can continue for generations to come."

The constitution gives the president the power to appoint judges with the advice and consent of the Senate. A few months ago conservative senators, led by Jon Kyl of Arizona and Slade Gorton of Washington, proposed procedural changes in the confirmation process to increase the direct say of the Republican majority in appointments to the bench. These schemes would have stood the appointment power on its head and were narrowly rejected by other Republicans. But the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Orrin Hatch, has continued to move at a maddeningly slow pace on Mr. Clinton's nominees.

In the second session of the last Congress, the Senate refused to confirm any nominations for the Court of Appeals and approved only 17 district judges. This dismal record could at least be explained by election-year politics. Of course there is no presidential election this year, but the Senate's record is little better. It has confirmed only 18 of 70 judicial candidates nominated by Mr. Clinton. Three await action by the full Senate, three await a vote by the Judiciary Committee and the rest must complete hearings. Meanwhile, with nearly 100 of 845 seats on the federal bench now unfilled, the backlog of cases continues to grow, damaging litigants and the quality of justice.

President Clinton is hardly blameless. He was slow to send up nominations early in his first term and slow again in the early stages of his second term. Moreover, his unwillingness to fight for strong nominees whose liberal inclinations might arouse the least bit of controversy sent a signal of weakness that undoubtedly emboldened the judge-bashers. It might have helped had the president responded immediately to all the loose talk about his "activist" judges, especially the bizarre threat by the House majority whip, Tom DeLay, to impeach jurists whose decisions offend the Republican right wing.

The president has now spoken out, correctly labeling Republican obstructionism "the worst of partisan politics." But he will need to maintain the pressure if there is to be any significant progress in filling vacancies this session and the next.

*— THE NEW YORK TIMES*

# Political Ripples in Southeast Asia

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — The currency crisis in Southeast Asia may have peaked, but watch for the political ripples. The links between political patronage and business are so strong in several nations that severe private-sector problems tend to have political implications. The beginning of Ferdinand Marcos's demise can be dated from the time when the economic system became unable to keep all his business cronies afloat. At a less obvious level, the intensity of Malaysia's late-1980s political infighting had its roots in the preceding economic boom and bust.

The Thai Parliament's vote last week for sweeping constitutional changes can be seen as one early (and beneficial) ripple. Though such reform has been on the agenda for a long time, the vote was a direct result of the weakness of the current Chaovalit administration and the reputation of its predecessor for combining incompetence with corruption.

The changes are against the interest of most government ministers. They aim, inter alia, to strengthen political parties, bring more technocrats into government and reduce incentives for vote-buying and ministerial corruption.

Much may yet happen to dilute the changes. Some, anyway, are novel and amount to a curious hybrid of a parliamentary system, with a partial separation of legislative and executive authority. But overall they will tend to concentrate as well as reduce the commercial rewards of political power.

Otherwise, the political impact of economic turmoil on Thailand may be less than assumed. Given its multiparty system and the influence of provincial business interests, it is quite different from its neighbors. Patronage is widely dispersed, and the central government exercises far less influence over most business decisions than elsewhere. Government may often have been incompetent and venal, but its reach was limited. Thus, though individual politicans/businessmen have done well from the system, it is much harder to find examples of certain big groups being consistently favored.

The Thai boom created many new rich, and the cost of the bust will also be quite widely dispersed. It is hard to pin blame on a small clique.

In Indonesia, and to a lesser degree Malaysia, however, much more power has been wielded by central authority for the benefit of family members or politically well-connected groups. Their identities are well enough known, and in many cases they control publicly listed companies whose operations are reasonably transparent.

However, the finances of individuals behind groups that have expanded rapidly on the back of patronage are coming under closer scrutiny in the aftermath of devaluation and the prospect of lower economic growth. Their position will not have been helped by the recent eagerness of foreign banks to make huge offshore loans to the politically well connected or to believe in the more extravagant myths of the Midas touch of overseas Chinese.

If at this juncture increasingly scarce resources are going to be diverted to help those who may be least deserving, the dangers of political backlash are correspondingly increased.

Already Indonesians are talking more openly of the impetus that the economic situation should give to political change in the run-up to the new presidential term next year.

Previously, the issue was how to handle eventual political change without damaging the economy. Now the question is: How much damage is political patronage wreaking on the economy?

In Malaysia, criticism is more directed at Mahathir bin Mohamad's handling of the current crisis than at the patronage system per se, from which all parties and factions within the National Front coalition have benefited. The currency and stock market may yet recover to levels that will enable individuals and groups to weather the storm. There may anyway be enough strong companies to bail out the weak. The reckoning is probably a year away.

At the macroeconomic level, Indonesia and Malaysia are in better shape than Thailand. But let no one underestimate the scale of private-sector losses (for foreigners well as locals) resulting from the region's asset market and currency falls.

The more political patronage was the source of profit, the more intense the infighting will be over the distribution of losses. From that perspective, Thailand may be relatively better placed than is supposed.

*International Herald Tribune.*

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1897: Cyclist Nuisance

LONDON — At the meeting of the City Corporation yesterday [Sept. 30], Mr. Deputy Pearse Morrison asked if the police authorities were going to take steps to deal with cycling so as to prevent the numerous accidents which were constantly occurring in the City. Major Woodhouse, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, said that cyclists gave the greatest amount of trouble of any kind of traffic and that he could not see what steps could be taken to remedy the nuisance. A motion to refer the subject to the Police Commission was agreed to.

### 1922: Liquor Platform

SYRACUSE, New York — A platform calling for the modification of the Volstead Act, so as to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines, was adopted by the Democratic State Convention here to-day [Sept. 30], after the party leaders had buried personal animosity and adopted a compromise slate. The plank calling for beer and wines says that the Eighteenth Amendment has resulted in widespread contempt for the law and a desire to violate the code.

### 1947: Delhi Flooding

NEW DELHI — The Jumna floods, which have swallowed 100 villages near New Delhi, were termed today [Sept. 30] "an unparalleled calamity" by M.S. Randhawa, Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Randhawa estimated that thousands of cattle have been swept away and that the loss of life was "considerable." There are still hundreds of persons stranded in trees or on housetops. Streams of refugees poured all day into the city which is already staggering under the burden of 500,000 refugees from communal rioting.

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# OPINION/LETTERS

## Get Off the Phone – There's Real Trouble

By Michael S. Dukakis

BOSTON — I get an odd sort of flashback when I hear about the uproar over the vice president's fund-raising phone calls. I can see him reaching for the phone, dialing the number, making his pitch. I can see it all because I've done it myself, under roughly similar circumstances.

When I was running for re-election as governor of Massachusetts in 1986, I had two phones on my desk. One was white — the state phone.

The other was red — the campaign phone, a separate line paid for entirely by my campaign committee.

Massachusetts had, and still has, a law much like the federal one that is now in the news, prohibiting fund-raising inside a state building. Yet I made hundreds of campaign calls on that red phone, and it never dawned on me or anyone else that doing so violated the law.

It's not that I was cavalier about fund-raising — that's why I had the separate phone lines. I tried to set a very high standard for my gubernatorial campaigns when it came to raising money. We took no contributions from political action committees, corporations or registered lobbyists involved in the fund-raising process.

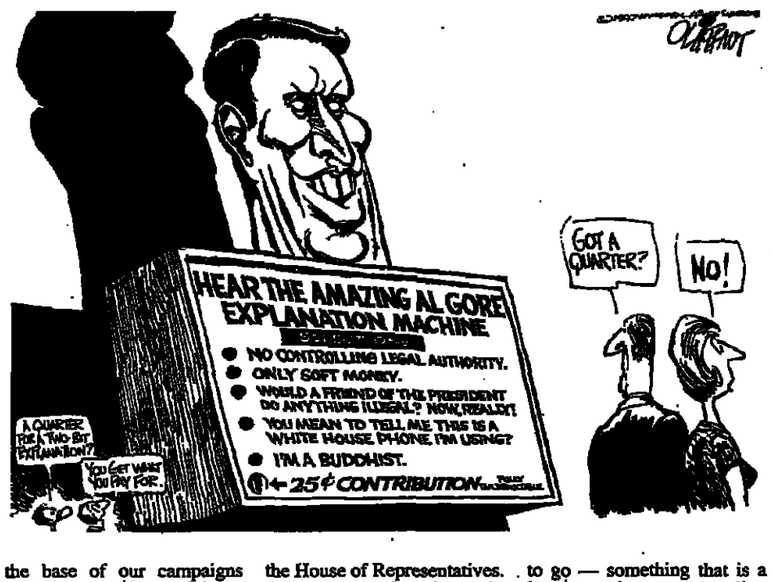
But the red phone never made my "no" list. That's because the Massachusetts law was not intended to prohibit such things, and neither are its federal cousins.

Both were part of the civil-service reform movement of the late 19th century that was intended to end wholesale political patronage, create a merit system and protect civil servants from being forced by their superiors or by party bosses to contribute to political campaigns. Al Gore was treading on none of that territory with his fund-raising calls.

What do his critics expect the vice president — or the president, who may also have made such calls — to do? Go across the street to a pay phone? And what if the person he calls is not in and calls him back at the White House? Is it a criminal offense for the vice president — or, for that matter, a member of Congress — while at his or her desk to accept a call from a political supporter or contributor?

What troubles me about this kind of foolishness is that it is diverting our attention from the things that really need fixing. It is not where the phone calls are made that is the problem — it is the people and organizations that candidates are going after and the virtually unlimited sums of money that the soft-money loophole permits them to raise.

Millions of special-interest dollars continue to flow into the coffers of both major parties and their candidates. The soft-money loophole that the Federal Election Commission carved into the post-Watergate campaign reform legislation has made a mockery of our efforts to broaden the base of our campaigns and restore public confidence in the political process.




Unfortunately, much of what is currently passing for a congressional investigation of the subject is blatant hypocrisy — many of the lawmakers sounding so outraged about fund-raising phone calls by Mr. Gore and President Bill Clinton are themselves experts at taking special-interest money.

All of it is a smoke screen for congressional inaction. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, is leading the way in this regard. Two years ago, he and the president told a New Hampshire audience that reforming U.S. campaign-finance laws deserved the highest priority. But last week he pronounced a major, bipartisan bill on campaign-finance reform — the McCain-Feingold bill — dead before arrival in the House of Representatives.

We know what the problems are: candidates prostituting themselves for big special-interest contributions, the soft-money loophole — which either the Federal Election Commission or Congress should close immediately — campaigns waged almost exclusively on radio and television, politicians spending too much time with fat cats and not enough time in backyards and living rooms recruiting supporters from the people who ought to count in this country.

Then there's the most important problem of all: the profound effect all this is having on voter turnout and the willingness of ordinary citizens to get deeply and actively involved in public life.

The solution is painfully simple. Either we decide that public financing is the way to go — something that is a long way from commanding a congressional majority — or we get behind the McCain-Feingold bill and, to the maximum extent possible, limit the ability of candidates to raise large amounts of special-interest money.

In short, we don't need any more educating about what the problems are. Nor do we need distracting sideshows or preemptory blocking maneuvers from the speaker's office.

We need congressional action, and we need it now.

*The writer, who was governor of Massachusetts for three terms and the Democratic nominee for president in 1988, is a professor of political science at Northeastern University in Boston. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.*

## Why Anne Frank's Diary Is a Book About Hate

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — What are your favorite columns? When I am asked this, I reply that they are not the ones that make people wiser or make me look wiser, but the ones in which reader after reader exclaims an exultant "Yes!" because, somehow, I have liberated a thought they already had — put into words something they already felt but had not articulated. It happens rarely, but it is so sweet when it does.

Cynthia Ozick has done precisely that for me. Writing this week in The New Yorker, the novelist-cum-essayist said of Anne Frank and her famous diary what I have felt for so long: This is not *an optimistic document about love and* forgiveness, but a deeply pessimistic tome about hate and its consequences.

What's more, while the diary may have a universal message, the fact remains that Anne died because she was Jewish. As for her killers, they were not some vague evil force, but Germans doing what they were ordered or what they chose. For Anne, that distinction — later the subject of countless papers and books — mattered not at all.

The diary's most famous line is probably, "In spite of everything I still believe that people are really good at heart." It gets quoted often, and it somehow makes Anne's offstage death not the murder it was, but an operatic closing of the eyes, an angelic expiration without pain or degradation.

In reality, Anne was shipped from her family's hiding place to Westerbork, a transit camp, and from there to Auschwitz, where she arrived Sept. 6, 1944. That same night, Ms. Ozick told us, 549 people were gassed, "including one from the Frank group and every child under 15." With the approach of the Soviet Army from the east, Anne and her sister, Margot, were moved to Bergen-Belsen, a concentration camp.

"Margot was the first to succumb," Ms. Ozick wrote. "A survivor recalled that she fell dead to the ground from the wooden slab on which she lay, eaten by lice, and that Anne, heartbroken and skeletal, naked under a bit of rag, died a day or two later."

This cannot be a happy, optimistic story, and yet it has become one. Its message is supposedly hope, those celebrated lines about goodness.

The chief perpetrator of that invention was Anne's father, Otto Frank, who was so diligent in his myth-making that he even answered the letters of a California woman named Cara Wilson, who likened her alienated, suffocating but totally safe American upbringing to Anne's.

"I was miserable being me .... Dad's whole life was a series of meetings," wrote Ms. Wilson. Such mind-numbing banalities followed one after another and to each, it seems, Mr. Frank responded. He never accused Ms. Wilson of trivializing his daughter's life, nor, if you will, her death.

Mr. Frank presided over an odd transmutation: He helped turn tragedy into kitsch, doing for his daughter what many years later the press in general did for Diana, Princess of Wales.

Ms. Ozick said that Mr. Frank had help — much talented help, as it turns out. Some of the best minds on Broadway and in Hollywood turned the diary, *first into a play and then into a movie*, always honoring the unwritten rule of American entertainment that the audience must not be too discomforted by truth. Some objected, but you can understand. A lot of money was at stake.

The fight over Anne Frank and her diary might seem, as Ms. Ozick herself acknowledged, an obscure, esoteric matter, dusty with history and fusty with arcane disputes. But it has an importance that Ms. Ozick, for one, recognized. She cited Bruno Bettelheim, who survived two concentration camps: "If all men are good, there never was an Auschwitz."

Ah, but there was. And a Cambodia, a Rwanda, a Bosnia and, not all that long ago here in the United States, lynchings of African-Americans.

**MEANWHILE**

***To treat her story as a sweet fable is to turn a soul-blackening crime into a stage killing in which the victim and the perpetrator take a bow.***

Anne Frank would have been 68 by now and, as Ms. Ozick maintained, a great and acclaimed writer. We argue still about her because we argue always about who we are and of what we are capable.

Anne Frank knew the answer, and to treat her story as some sort of sweet fable is, as Ms. Ozick said much better than I, to sicken truth, to make a simpleton out of a genius and to turn an immense soul-blackening crime into a stage killing in which the victim and the perpetrator take a bow at the end of the evening. Ms. Ozick, in the audience, will not applaud — and the sound is deafening.

*The Washington Post*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Don't Abandon Bosnia

*Regarding "Work Out a Partition, Then Stand Aside" (Opinion, Sept. 27) by A.M. Rosenthal:*

Mr. Rosenthal's argument resembles that of the ethnic nationalists who wish to continue a war to establish "racially pure" ministates in the former Yugoslavia. The nationalists are blaming NATO allies for having stood by while the slaughter of civilians took place, and are demanding their withdrawal.

It is cynical and ignorant to associate all Bosnians with the views of militant nationalists who have been allowed to exclude others from the political process, and it would be wrong to abandon Bosnia before democracy and civil society have had a chance to exist.

S. DIZDAREVIC and A. RHODES.
Vienna.

*Mr. Dizdarevic is president of the Helsinki Committee for Human Rights of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mr. Rhodes is executive director of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.*

### An Endangered Art Market

*Regarding "The Flight of the European Heritage" (Leisure, Sept. 13):*

The British Antique Dealers' Association has long warned of the inevitable damage that the 5 percent import duty imposed by the EU will inflict on the European art trade. Pushing collectors out of Europe will not stop them collecting. It will, however, kill the trade in Europe to the certain benefit of the less restrictive U.S. market. In the process, thousands of European jobs will be lost.

ANTONY PRESTON.
London.

*The writer is chairman of the British Antique Dealers' Association.*

## BOOKS

**SPACE IS THE PLACE: The Lives and Times of Sun Ra**

*By John F. Szwed. 476 pages. $29.95. Pantheon.*

Reviewed by Robert G. O'Mealy

THOSE coming of age in the 1960s may well recall witnessing — on campus or in a local club or on a festival stage — the musical spectacle called Sun Ra and His Arkestra. The story of the experimental jazz composer, keyboardist and band leader Sun Ra (born, in 1914, Herman P. Blount — "Sonny" to his friends) is told with brilliance and grace by the Yale anthropologist John Szwed in this deeply simpatico new biography.

By the late '60s, Sun Ra took over performance spaces in multimedia blitzes that made the era's much-publicized "happenings" shrivel and wilt by comparison. The Arkestra, so named for its function as a ship of spiritual rescue, came on playing and chanting, "Space Is the Place," the group's theme piece that gives this book its title, while three or four dancers turned, dipped and moonwalked in futuristic chorusline angles. Movies of the band flitted along with strobe lights on the walls behind Sun Ra himself, berobed and wearing dazzling headgear in the shape of a miniature solar system. Smiling faintly, he rocked with his back to a little (but loud) electric piano, which sounded off as he swooped across its keys with the backs of his hands and fingers.

Sun Ra was in the house! At the climax of these "cosmo dramas," reports Szwed, "the Arkestra would circle about the stage, making eye contact with the audience, talking to them, maybe surrounding one unlucky person, the horns howling all the while, as Sun Ra shouted in his or her face, 'If you're willing to give up your life for your country, will you give up your death for me?' One such initiate recalls that at the peak of the experience "the entire audience was in tears. . . . I was hopelessly mortified . . . but I will never forget the look Sun Ra gave me that told me it just didn't matter. Transcend. I couldn't quite then, not in those circumstances, but the concept was planted and I have never heard music the same way since.'"

Sun Ra's invocation to transcend, like a preacher's invitation to convert, indicated this artist's special sense of his role on Earth. His mission was not merely to entertain but to create ritual encounters celebrating a set of values that at once looked back to ancient Egypt for prophetic signs and forward to the Space Age and intergalactic travel. Those wandering into a Sun Ra "concert," like someone stopping by a gospel tent meeting just to check out the music, found themselves in a charged setting where performance was ritual.

The achievement of this biography is that it carefully articulates such views of life and art at the same time that it provides hard data and analysis to locate Sun Ra's theories in historical context. For example, Sun Ra always insisted he was a visitor from Saturn, an emissary from the Creator whose job on Earth was to demonstrate, through music, a better way of living.

Without deflating Sun Ra's accounts — for these were the terms upon which he built his life's work — Szwed makes clear that this type of life history was not utterly unique. "In another age," he writes, "it might be called a visionary tale, a story . . . of a benign encounter with an angel or some otherworldly beings. But now we see it as a classic UFO-abduction story, from the beam of light which transported him, to the power and wisdom offered him, to the curtain or veil through which he passes."

Moving to Chicago and then to New York and Oakland, California, Sun Ra played in many kinds of settings — from Fletcher Henderson's great swing band (where for a period he took over as pianist) to early rhythm-and-blues combos and bands of his own. He played for dances, churches, cabaret shows, comedy clubs, stripteases, weddings, hospitals, radio programs, movies and eventually concert halls and festivals, finally constructing his cosmo dramas.

On May 30, 1993, "toward whatever destiny," says Szwed, Sun Ra "left the planet." What remains, aside from some faded space costumes, is the recorded music itself — much of it taped and released on LP by Sun Ra's company and now, at last, available on a thick row of new CDs.

In this music one hears Sun Ra the sensitive bebop and blues-oriented player noodle on piano, organ and synthesizer; Ra the student of Ellingtonian tone poems and mood pieces; Ra the modernist experimenter with strangely placed cadences and silences; Ra the one-time Henderson sideman, doing a big-band dance number in the tradition of the 1930s.

DON'T do just the possible, Ra told one Arkestra singer. "The possible has been tried and failed; now I want to try the impossible." Under his tutelage, musicians stretched and grew. Artists in other media — notably writers like Amiri Baraka, Ishmael Reed and Toni Morrison — were pressed toward science fiction, seriocomic experimentalism, high comedy and magic realism. And audiences, then and now, are urged to transcend: Space is the place.

*Robert G. O'Mealy, editor of the forthcoming "The Jazz Cadence of American Culture," wrote this for The Washington Post.*

## BEST SELLERS

New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

**FICTION**

| This Week | | Last Week | Wks. on List |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | COLD MOUNTAIN, by Charles Frazier | 1 | 12 |
| 2 | THE BEST LAID PLANS, by Sidney Sheldon | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | UNNATURAL EXPOSURE, by Patricia Cornwell | 3 | 9 |
| 4 | THE ANGEL OF DARKNESS, by Caleb Carr | | 1 |
| 5 | THE NOTEBOOK, by Nicholas Sparks | 5 | 49 |
| 6 | SPECIAL DELIVERY, by Danielle Steel | 4 | 12 |
| 7 | THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS, by Arundhati Roy | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | PLUM ISLAND, by Nelson DeMille | 6 | 17 |
| 9 | LONDON, by Edward Rutherfurd | 11 | 17 |
| 10 | DEJA DEAD by Kathy Reichs | 8 | 3 |
| 11 | THE PARTNER, by John Grisham | 9 | 29 |
| 12 | UNDERWORLD, by Don DeLillo | | 1 |
| 13 | IF THIS WORLD WERE MINE, by E. Lynn Harris | 10 | 9 |
| 14 | UP ISLAND, by Anne Rivers | 13 | 16 |
| 15 | THE GRILLING SEASON, by Diane Mott Davidson | | 1 |

**NONFICTION**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ANGELA'S ASHES, by Frank McCourt | 1 | 54 |
| 2 | THE MAN WHO LISTENS TO HORSES, by Monty Roberts | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | THE PERFECT STORM, by Sebastian Junger | 3 | 16 |
| 4 | BABYHOOD, by Paul Reiser | 6 | 4 |
| 5 | MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt | 7 | 167 |
| 6 | INTO THIN AIR, by Jon Krakauer | 5 | 21 |
| 7 | CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD: Book 1, by Neale Donald Walsch | 8 | 41 |
| 8 | THE GIFT OF FEAR, by Gavin de Becker | 4 | 13 |
| 9 | EVEN THE STARS LOOK LONESOME, by Maya Angelou | 9 | 5 |
| 10 | THE MILLIONAIRE NEXT DOOR, by Thomas J. Stanley and William D. Danko | 10 | 36 |
| 11 | THE BIBLE CODE, by Michael Drosnin | 11 | 15 |
| 12 | BRAIN DROPPINGS, by George Carlin | 12 | 17 |
| 13 | CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD: Book 2, by Neale Donald Walsch | 13 | 19 |
| 14 | REDISCOVERING AMERICAN VALUES, by Dick DeVos | | 1 |
| 15 | TUPAC SHAKUR, by the editors of Vibe | 15 | 2 |

**ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray | 1 | 209 |
| 2 | THE EXCEL PHENOMENON, by James W. Robinson | | 1 |
| 3 | SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach | 2 | 77 |
| 4 | THE ZONE, by Barry Sears with Bill Lawren | 3 | 49 |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# Netanyahu Won't Change Policy

*The Associated Press*

JERUSALEM — Only a day after Israel agreed to consider delaying the construction of Jewish settlements in Arab areas, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu again said Tuesday that construction would continue to accommodate "natural" population growth.

The Palestinians, meanwhile, said peace talks could not resume unless Israel stopped all building in the settlements.

"This is the bottom line as far as all Palestinians are concerned," said Hanan Ashrawi, a minister in the Palestinian cabinet.

The tough words cast doubt on whether Israel and the Palestinians can emerge from their deep crisis. A U.S.-brokered agreement reached Monday on the resumption of talks simply deferred sticky issues, such as settlement construction, leaving fundamental disagreements between the two sides.

Under the agreement reached in New York on Monday, Israeli and Palestinian negotiators will meet in a week to discuss the implementation of outstanding issues in the interim peace accords, such as the opening of a Palestinian airport and of a safe passage between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Asked whether Israel was ready to suspend construction during the negotiations, as requested by the United States, Mr. Netanyahu said: "There is an agreement to discuss the concept of the 'time-out,' and each side will submit its ideas."

But he added: "You know we are building in the settlements, and making natural growth of the settlements possible, and I don't intend to change our policy."

The U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, said last week that it was "very important" there be "a time-out on actions that make it more difficult to have successful negotiations."

Mr. Netanyahu said that he was willing to press ahead with the peace negotiations but that the Palestinians must first prove that they are committed to crushing Islamic militant groups responsible for more than a dozen suicide bombings in Israel since 1994.

"This entire process is linked to their fighting terrorism," Mr. Netanyahu said. "If they fight terrorism, there will be progress. If they don't fight terrorism, there will not be progress."

Yasser Arafat's security forces have arrested dozens of suspected activists of Hamas and other militant Islamic groups in the past week after Israel delivered proof that two Jerusalem suicide bombings, on July 30 and Sept. 4, were carried out by Palestinians from the West Bank. The blasts killed 20 Israelis and five assailants.

A Palestinian security official said Tuesday that the police arrested eight Hamas activists in Ramallah on the West Bank, including members of the group's military wing, the Qassam Brigades.

In another meeting set for mid-October in the United States, the two sides are to discuss settlement construction and Israel's long-overdue troop withdrawal from large areas of the West Bank. Also on the agenda is a starting date for talks on a permanent peace agreement.

Mr. Netanyahu said in an interview published Tuesday in the newspaper Yediot Ahronot that he hoped the negotiators could go into seclusion during final-status talks until a deal was reached. That approach was used in the 1978 negotiations at Camp David in which Israel and Egypt hammered out their peace treaty.

"In the end, we will go to Camp David, go into seclusion for a week, or two or three, and reach an agreement," he said in the interview. "Peace will come out in the end. The two of us know there is no other option."

He added, "If anybody can attain such an arrangement with Arafat, it's me."

But the Palestinians contend Mr. Netanyahu's insistence on pressing ahead to final-status negotiations is a ploy to get out of a promise to hand over large parts of the West Bank by mid-1998.

Skipping the troop withdrawal "is entirely unacceptable," Miss Ashrawi said.

"The redeployment," she added, "is essential to create the conditions for the final-status talks and restore confidence in the process."

But the Israeli foreign minister, David Levy, suggested Tuesday that the Palestinians had agreed to delay the pullback.

"There is an agreement that we will discuss this issue to agree on a date," he said. "The date will be set during the negotiations with the Palestinians, and they know that."

Jerry Lampen/The Associated Press

**STACKING ARMS FOR DESTRUCTION — A crane moving automatic weapons at a Melbourne scrap yard, where they were to be melted down. Tuesday was the last day to turn in the illegal arms for money.**

# Shifting Sands of Caste in India

By Kenneth J. Cooper
*Washington Post Service*

LUCKNOW, India — Perhaps nothing better illustrates the role that caste plays in the politics of the world's largest democracy than recent developments here in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state.

Across much of India, the decline of the once dominant Congress (I) Party has been accompanied by the rise of regional parties asserting the interests of different castes, particularly ones at the bottom of the traditional Hindu hierarchy and largely outside the mainstream.

Here in Uttar Pradesh, voting in last year's state legislative election was so divided along caste lines that no party emerged with a majority, leaving the state under direct rule from New Delhi while the parties wrangled over the shape of a coalition government.

The solution to the stalemate was a shaky alliance between parties representing opposite ends of the caste division.

The Bharatiya Janata Party, which has strong support among upper castes, and the Bahujan Samaj Party, which champions the outcaste groups formerly known as untouchables, agreed to share control of the state on a rotating basis.

The unusual compromise is significant because this northern state, where 150 million of India's 950 million people live, is a political bellwether. As the state that sends the most members to Parliament, Uttar Pradesh once served as the base of the Congress Party and produced prime ministers — including Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, his daughter — intent on unifying a diverse India.

But as the coalition built by Nehru and Gandhi, which reached across caste and communal lines, has fallen apart, the collapse is most apparent here.

Mayawati, the Bahujan Samaj Party leader who was born into an outcaste group, served the first six-month term as chief minister. She was replaced Sept. 21 by the Bharatiya Janata Party's Kalyan Singh, who will serve the next six months. The parties have agreed to maintain their alliance for only a year.

Miss Mayawati, who uses only one name, had served as chief minister for four months in 1995 at the head of a minority government before the Bharatiya Janata Party withdrew support because of her provocative condemnations of upper-caste Hindus; she is a Hindu convert to Buddhism. This time, given a six-month lease on power, Miss Mayawati toned down her rhetoric but stepped up her pace to help the *dalits* — a Hindi word meaning "downtrodden" or "oppressed" that has replaced "untouchable."

Miss Mayawati pushed money for roads, water pumps and electrification to villages where dalits make up at least 30 percent of the population. She transferred upper-caste bureaucrats out of top positions in the government and police forces, replacing them with dalits. She returned farmland illegally occupied by upper and middle castes to dalits.

"I've finished six years' work in six months," she asserted in an interview. "There's very little left for the Bharatiya Janata Party to do."

In the past, dalits often shied from reporting assaults by upper-caste neighbors or land disputes with them because many upper-caste police officers ignored their complaints, allowing upper-caste landlords to terrorize them.

But dalits are now going to local stations run by dalit police chiefs. The man whom Miss Mayawati made the top bureaucrat in the Himalayan foothills said he gave priority to dalit applications for gun permits. Before he arrived in June, Kannaiyalal Manikchand Sant said dalits held less than 2 percent of the gun permits issued by his locality, but they received more than 80 percent of those he issued in two months.

"Having a weapon, they can protect themselves, their land and their women," Mr. Sant said. "I believe conflict occurs between unequals. Balance of power neutralizes war."

Miss Mayawati's assertion of dalit rights has, predictably, created a backlash from the higher castes. They have accused her of ignoring merit in transferring bureaucrats and of favoring dalits in criminal cases. Much of the criticism has come from members of "backward" castes who, though they rank only one notch above dalits in the traditional Hindu hierarchy, have different interests because many own land.

Mr. Singh, the new chief minister, has already transferred some of the dalit bureaucrats whom Miss Mayawati promoted. He has also shuffled the portfolios of her party members he kept in his cabinet. But in a bid to expand the Bharatiya Janata Party's base, he has promised to continue and even expand the development programs she accelerated.

Miss Mayawati has additional leverage because Mr. Singh's government depends on her party for support. "We'll keep a watch so that nobody harms the weaker sections' interests and the work doesn't come to a stop," she said.

# Blair Appeals for 'Radical Reform'

By Dan Balz
*Washington Post Service*

BRIGHTON, England — Prime Minister Tony Blair exhorted the British people on Tuesday to face up to the difficult decisions required to reform the welfare state, stabilize the economy and improve their education system, as he sketched out an agenda he said would make Britain a model of excellence and "a beacon to the world" in the next century.

Mr. Blair's speech to the Labour Party conference marked the first time in two decades that the once-moribund party has met while in control of the British government, and the prime minister's speech was aimed at part in prodding his party to continue the reforms that made their landslide victory possible last May.

But he said the task of reforming the party was only the prelude to modernizing the country through political, economic and social reforms. His ambition, he said, was to preside over "one of the great radical reforming governments" in the history of the country.

"Today I say to the British people, the chains of mediocrity have broken, the tired days are behind us, we are free to excel once more," Mr. Blair told Labour Party delegates, who gave him a four-minute standing ovation when he concluded. "We are free to build that model 21st-century nation to become that beacon to the world."

Mr. Blair called on Britain to become a giving and compassionate nation, in words reminiscent of former President John Kennedy of the United States. But he used a phrase that offered an insight into the young prime minister's approach to governing. "It must be a compassionate society," he said. "But it is compassion with a hard edge."

The prime minister said Britain cannot become a model for the world in the next century "with a welfare state built for the very different world" of the past when it was constructed here. He repeatedly talked about choices and tradeoffs, the balancing of "opportunity" and "responsibility," phrases common to the rhetoric of President Bill Clinton.

Calling for an economy of "enterprise and ambition," Mr. Blair called for peace, not warfare, between the unions that once dominated his party and the major businesses of the country.

"I say to both sides of industry, there is no place today for militant trade unionism or uncaring management," he said. "Partnership is the key. That is the only language this New Labour government will respect."

The prime minister devoted on a small part of his speech to economic policy. On Monday, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, outlined the government's policy as one commitment to the old values of the Labour Party but geared to avoid "boom and bust" cycles of the past. He pledged a commitment to "full employment opportunity," but warned that the days of pump-priming and inflated wage contracts were a thing of the past and defended the government's decision to give the Bank of England the power to raise interest rates.

Mr. Blair's government is attempting to redirect domestic spending to shift more to education and the National Health Service while holding itself to the overall spending targets set by the previous Conservative government. Many of his critics say he will not be able to keep his promises, particularly on the health service, unless he finds more money in the future. On Tuesday, Mr. Blair sought to reassure the doubters.

He restated his commitment to spend more than the previous government on education and said the country must reverse a system that was "content to educate the elite and ignore education for all."

Mr. Blair also sought to head off opposition within his party to the government's plan to impose tuition on college students by promising to open up colleges and universities to more students in the future and make financing available to those most in need.

He renewed his pledges to protect and improve the National Health service and to reform the welfare system along the lines already undertaken in the United States, with a program encouraging work over dependency. He defended his "zero tolerance on crime" program, which some critics on the left say threatens civil liberties.

On foreign affairs, Mr. Blair said he hoped to make this once-imperial power "pivotal, a world leader" and a dominant force in Europe. But on the most difficult issue facing him in that arena, whether and when Britain will join Europe's single currency scheduled to begin in 1999, He offered only a hint of where he is heading.

"We cannot shape Europe unless we matter in Europe," Mr. Blair said. "I know there will be a hard choice to come over a single currency. And our policy, based on British national interest, remains unchanged. But in or out, we will be affected by it, and we must remain able to influence the way it works."

# George Cook, Oldest Man in England, Dies

*The Associated Press*

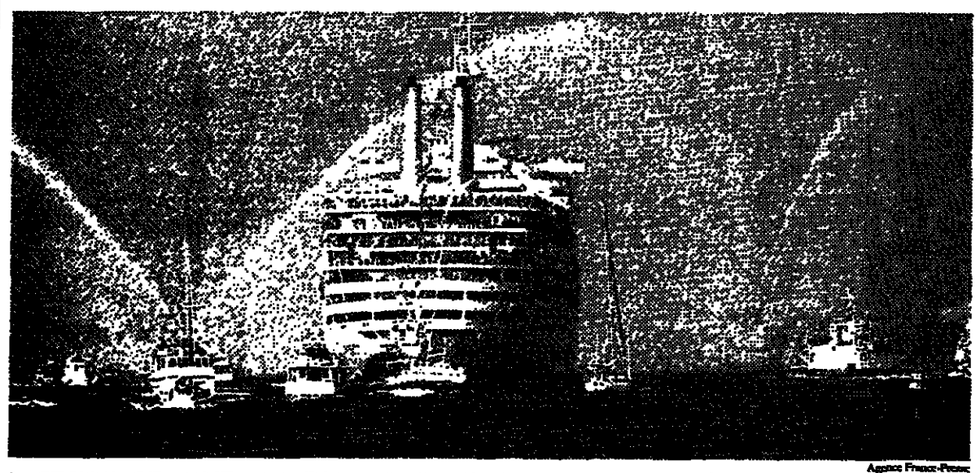
England's oldest man, George Cook, 108, who gave up smoking when he was 97, fought in World War I and lived through the reigns of four kings and two queens, died Saturday at a nursing home in Surrey, southwest of London.

"He was a true gentleman and was over the moon when it was announced that he was England's oldest man; it really made his day," the home's matron, Jean Painter, said Monday.

Mr. Cook was born June 17, 1889, a decade before the start of the Boer War in southern Africa. In World War I, he fought in the battles of Ypres and the Somme, where he was wounded twice and won a bravery award.

The Guinness Book of Records said this summer that Mr. Cook was the oldest man in Britain until record keepers learned that David Henderson, who lives in Laurencekirk, Scotland, was three days older.

Mr. Cook was then listed as the oldest man in England.



Agence France-Presse

**LAST VOYAGE HOME — The P&O cruise liner Canberra, now outdated, sailing through fireboat plumes at Southampton, England, on Tuesday in the ship's last voyage to home port after 36 years in service.**

## Munir Bashir, 67, Iraqi Musician

*The Associated Press*

Munir Bashir, 67, an Iraqi musician who used the oud, a pear-shaped stringed instrument, to promote Arabic music worldwide, died Monday in Budapest after heart attack, according to the official Iraqi press agency, INA.

Mr. Bashir was Iraq's top music official for 16 years until he retired in 1993 as director-general of musical affairs at Iraq's Culture Ministry.

Known as the "emir of the oud," he promoted Arabic music as part of Iraq's education system and established a ballet and music school for children. He also set up the Iraqi Institute of Melody Studies for teenagers.

Mr. Bashir's father was a famous oudist from Mosul in northern Iraq. Long used as an accompanying instrument for singers, the oud was elevated to the status of a solo instrument by Mr. Bashir, who performed before audiences in several national capitals.

Experimenting with the six-string instrument, he added six more strings to his oud.

Mr. Bashir spent his last years of his life in Budapest with his wife, Agnes, a Hungarian who is a pianist and musician.

## BRIEFLY

### *Shells Hit Kinshasa For 2d Day in a Row*

KINSHASA, Congo — Shells fired from the capital of the Congo Republic, Brazzaville, landed in Kinshasa again Tuesday as the former Zaire held a national day of mourning for 17 people killed the previous day, witnesses said.

Witnesses said the shells that landed Tuesday had destroyed some houses in the capital.

Kinshasha came under fire during a second day of heavy artillery exchanges in Brazzaville between supporters of President Pascal Lissouba and his predecessor, Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Laurent Kabila, the president of Congo, cut short a visit to Zambia and returned home to hold an emergency cabinet meeting. *(Reuters)*

### *Turks Put Kurds' Toll In Iraq at 342 Dead*

ANKARA — Turkish troops and their Iraqi Kurdish allies have killed 342 separatist Turkish Kurds in a week of military operations inside Iraqi territory, the state-run Anatolian News Agency said Tuesday.

There was no information on casualties on the Turkish side. *(AFP)*

### *3 Governing Parties Aim to Bar Pinochet*

SANTIAGO — The main political parties in Chile's center-left governing coalition say they will try to foil former dictator General Augusto Pinochet's plan to become a senator for life.

The presidents of the Christian Democratic Party, the Socialist Party of Chile and the Democracy Party said they would ask legislators to push for a constitutional change.

Under the Constitution drafted during General Pinochet's 1973-1990 regime, former presidents have a right to occupy a seat in the Senate until they die. General Pinochet, 81, said last week that he would become a senator when he retires as army commander next year.

The head of the Christian Democratic party, Enrique Krauss, said it would be an "aberration "for Mr. Pinochet, with his political record, to have the chance to join "the core of democracy, the Congress." *(Reuters)*

### *Peru Set to Abolish Its 'Faceless' Courts*

LIMA — Peru has said it will soon abolish its "faceless" courts that have imprisoned thousands of leftist guerrillas but also put hundreds of innocents behind bars.

President Alberto Fujimori set up the courts, in which judges wear hoods or hide behind screens to try guerrilla suspects, in 1992 to protect judges from reprisals. But with activity by the Maoist Shining Path and Marxist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement greatly reduced since then, the state has decided to forgo this legal weapon.

Justice Minister Alfredo Quispe Correa said the government would not ask Congress to extend the existence of the courts' when their authorization expires Oct. 15. *(Reuters)*

## Diana's Driver Was Alcoholic, Lab Finds

*Reuters*

PARIS — New laboratory analyses have found that Henri Paul, the Ritz Hotel security official who was driving the limousine in which Diana, Princess of Wales, died, was an alcoholic, sources close to the investigation said Tuesday.

The new tests show he had suffered from "moderate alcoholism" for an undetermined period, the sources said.

A series of earlier tests had detected an illegal level of alcohol in the chauffeur's blood and eyeball fluid along with traces of the prescription drugs Prozac and Tiapride, both of whose instructions for use advise caution in driving.

The new tests found that Mr. Paul had been taking the anti-depressant Prozac for about four months and Tiapride, a drug used to treat agitation and aggressive behavior, since July.

Doctors say the drug combination is commonly used in France to treat alcoholism.

Investigators are leaning toward attributing the Aug. 31 crash that killed Mr. Paul, Diana and her companion Dodi al Fayed, to excessive speed and alcohol.

Nine photographers and a motorcyclist who were pursuing the car are under formal investigation for manslaughter and failure to assist people in danger.

# The U.S. Return to Sudan: Not So Fast

By Thomas W. Lippman
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — An embarrassed State Department has backed off from its announcement last week that U.S. diplomats will soon be returning to the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, Sudan.

Issuing a rare retraction, the department said no decision about restaffing the embassy had been made.

Last week, a State Department spokesman, James Rubin, confirmed a Washington Post article that officials had approved the move, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Gare Smith defended the decision at a Senate subcommittee hearing, and Ambassador Timothy Carney confirmed it in an interview with The New York Times over the weekend.

"We got ahead of ourselves," a senior State Department official said.

Another official said, "The new policy guidance hadn't been issued when Smith testified."

As for Mr. Carney, he added, "Tim was reading from the old guidance."

State Department officials depicted the episode as an honest mistake, arising from the department's belief that an administration review of Sudan policy had authorized sending U.S. diplomats back to Khartoum, from which they were withdrawn for security reasons in January 1996.

But other administration officials and some congressional staff aides who follow Sudan policy attributed the premature announcement to a disagreement within the foreign policy apparatus about how to deal with Sudan. The State Department has advocated engaging with, rather than ostracizing, Sudan's militant Islamic regime.

Ted Dagne, Congressional Research Service analyst, recently described the dispute as a "petty turf conflict," in which "the stated policy objectives of the president of the United States have been deliberately misinterpreted by mid-level officials at the State Department."

On Sept. 23, a State Department public affairs officer said that eight mid-level U.S. diplomats would soon go back to Khartoum as part of an effort to increase pressure on the regime.

Representatives Donald Payne, Democrat of New Jersey, and Frank Wolf, Republican of Virginia, wrote in separate letters to President Bill Clinton that they were "extremely disappointed" by the decision.

"Why are we rewarding the National Islamic Front government by reopening the embassy without any tangible evidence of reform?" Mr. Payne wrote. "The NIF government continues its war policy in southern Sudan, condones slavery, targets innocent civilians and supports terrorism."

But not only members of Congress were taken by surprise. At the National Security Council in the White House, officials said the State Department announcement was at best premature. s.

On Monday, the State Department issued a new statement, dated Friday, saying, "We have made no decision at this time about possible re-staffing of the embassy."

The original announcement, one official said, should have been stated in the conditional tense.

## INTERNATIONAL

Gero Breloer/Agence France-Presse

**KURDISH CLAMOR — Kurds demonstrating Tuesday outside the chancellor's office in Bonn against the arrival of the Turkish prime minister, Mesut Yilmaz, who is on a two-day official visit there.**

# France Hopes to Isolate U.S. on Iran Deal

By Joseph Fitchett
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — In risking a showdown with Washington on the issue of French investments in Iran, Paris is counting on a solid front among European governments to make the Clinton administration compromise, French officials say.

All the signs Tuesday seemed to confirm widespread international exasperation with Washington's attempts to limit other countries' commercial relations with Iran.

The European Union warned Washington to think twice before risking a trade dispute over the $2 billion investment in Iran by Total SA, a French oil company. One partner in the deal, Russia's state-owned Gasprom, said that Moscow supported the French position.

Official silence by Britain and Germany amplified the absence of any hint of support for the U.S. view. Nor was there any official reaction from Japan, a country interested in potential supplies of energy from Iran.

Bonn has recently become more receptive to concern in Washington that international contacts have not mellowed the Iranian regime and that Tehran could acquire technology for nuclear weapons.

But German officials, like most of their European counterparts, are hopeful that the new Iranian leadership may gradually change.

And they are resentful of the D'Amato law, which they see it as legislation passed largely for domestic reasons that reflect voter support for Israel. The law mandates sanctions against any company that invests more than $20 million a year in Iran's energy sector.

France has taken the lead in challenging U.S. policy in the Gulf, known as dual containment, which tries to impose financial quarantine on the regimes in Iraq and Iran. While French companies still observe the United Nations' embargo against Iraq, Paris contends that unilateral U.S. prohibitions against Iran because of its alleged terrorist activities have no legal basis in international law.

The French view, expressed privately by officials in Paris, is that the Clinton administration has no wish for a major trade dispute, perhaps involving the World Trade Organization, and will seek to sidestep any implementation of the D'Amato law's sanctions — just as the administration did last year over a similar unilateral U.S. embargo on Cuba. The European Union settled that with a verbal compromise.

The sanctions that could be imposed could prevent a violator from doing business in the United States or anywhere else with U.S. companies or government agencies. In the international oil industry, it would be a commercially crippling blow.

In a hint that the administration was looking for a way to avoid acting against Total, Jamie Rubin, the State Department spokesman, said Tuesday that "how we interpret the law" depended on what European governments were willing to do to put pressure on Iran.

Earlier, in Brussels, Leon Brittan, the European trade commissioner, urged Washington to "think long and hard" about any punitive action against Total. He said that the European Union viewed the D'Amato law as "counterproductive in political terms because it creates tension between Europe and the United States" about the Gulf.

European governments are unlikely to leave the commission in Brussels much room for compromise on the D'Amato law, diplomats said. They noted that such extraterritorial legislation had always been deeply unpopular among Europe's trading nations.

With commercial considerations already heavily politicized in Europe, there is strong resentment against steps by the U.S. Congress to legislate rules about what foreign countries may and may not do in third countries such as Iran.

In this dispute, a European ambassador said in Paris, "I'm afraid that my country and all the other Europeans will have a Pavlovian response" in rejecting any U.S. attempt to enforce sanctions.

"I only hope our governments will be guarded in what they say," he added, referring to fears among many leaders in Europe that the dispute could fuel a broader backlash in the U.S. Congress against trans-Atlantic ties.

"France has taken a stand on an issue where other Europeans agree but laid low because of U.S. pressure," according to an official in Paris, who asked not to be identified because the French government is not officially involved. Total executives have said publicly, however, that the contract with Iran had prior government approval.

French commentators said Tuesday that France stood to reap major benefits by defying the United States on Iran. The Total deal is the biggest single investment in Iran since the 1979 revolution.

For the French government, which has been chafing at what Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine has labeled "hegemonic behavior" and abuses of power by the United States, the Iranian dispute could buttress French stature in Europe.

French officials noted that Washington found a loophole to accommodate a pipeline deal last spring involving Turkey and Iran. And Washington has not appeared to take action against reported deals by a Canadian company and a German bank that seemed to violate the ban.

## TRADES: *U.K. Article Raises Eyebrows*

Continued from Page 1

Goldman officials acknowledged that the firm had bought in the futures market but said that that was not unusual for the firm and that no one had had any advance knowledge of the market-moving story.

Still, the incident underscored the potential market for EMU-related information. Investors have already made billions of dollars by betting that Spain and Italy would be charter members of monetary union and watching stock and bond prices soar as that belief has taken hold across Europe. Britain "is the last convergence trade left in Europe," said Robin Marshall, chief economist at Chase Manhattan Bank in London.

Single-currency speculation suits the government because it drives British interest rates lower, taking them closer to the German levels that will set the standard for the euro zone. It has also helped to bring the pound off its recent highs, a trend welcomed by the country's export industry, because most economists and industrialists say that Britain should enter at a more competitive exchange rate of 2.50 to 2.60 Deutsche marks. The pound was at 2.845 on Tuesday.

That kind of favorable market reaction could potentially become self-fulfilling, effectively steamrolling over those in the government who are skeptical about the single currency, like Foreign Secretary Robin Cook.

Tim Congdon, chief economist at Gerrard & National, said he worried that the single-currency incident was part of a broader trend by the Labour government to shortcut normal governing procedures and debate.

"Government by press release is completely wrong," Mr. Congdon said.

Mr. Brown's decision to give the central bank greater independence in setting interest rates, taken just days after Labour took power in May, was a major constitutional change, he said.

Although widely welcomed in the markets, the move, he said, "should not be done except by announcement in the House of Commons and after debate by MPs" or members of Parliament.

## OIL: *Iraq and Iran, Stars of the World*

Continued from Page 1

petitors, mostly from Europe and Asia, help themselves.

Oil industry experts say even though the world at the moment is sufficiently supplied with oil, the demand curve in the future is rising, indicating that sooner, rather than later, a new global shortage is likely.

This is especially so as large, churning, economies such as those of China and India continue to expand, implying greater consumption of electricity, new cars on the roads and higher standards of living with more home appliances consuming more energy.

It is this knowledge that drives oil companies to forge ties with giants like Iran and Iraq.

Indeed, Total announced Monday that it was on the verge of signing an oil production agreement with Iraq to exploit the giant Nahr Umar oil field in the south, as soon as the United Nations lifts the embargo imposed on the country after it invaded Kuwait in 1990.

At last count, Mr. Khadduri said, "Sixty companies are negotiating oil deals with Iraq," all to be executed the moment the embargo is lifted.

Last year and this year, Russia and China signed deals to tap Iraqi fields, with few objections by the United States, presumably because both said they would respect the UN embargo.

Russia will develop the West Qurna field, Iraq's largest. China will concentrate on the Ahdab field near Kut, also in southern Iraq. But signing a deal means experts are working on the fields even if production does not actually begin. It also means investments flowing into the country in hard currency along with equipment and employment opportunities.

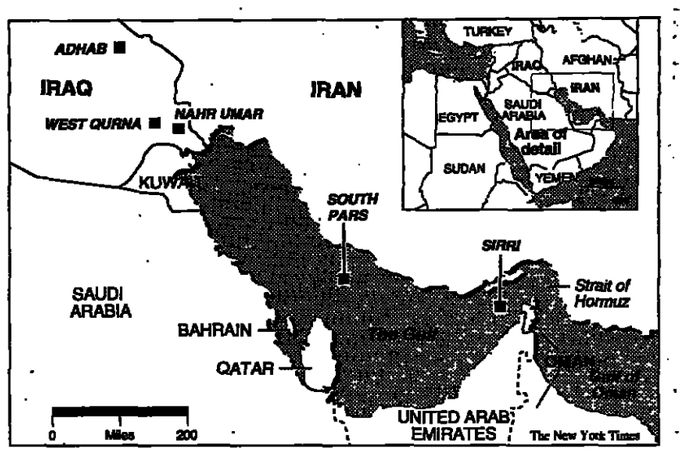
The principal lure of Iraq, experts point out, is that it possesses 110 billion barrels of proven oil reserves. That puts it right behind Saudi Arabia. Similarly, oil companies have been swarming all over Iran.

After the Clinton administration forced Conoco to cancel a huge deal with Iran three years ago over developing the Sirri oil and gas field, Total took it over.

Companies from Austria, Germany, Italy, Japan and other countries are most active in Iran, driven by the recognition that its gas reserves are needed by many of its neighbors, including Turkey, Pakistan, India and, eventually, Europe.

The Europeans at the moment depend on Algerian, Dutch, Norwegian and Russian natural gas but are interested in diversifying sources.

All of which makes the American strategy of dual containment against Iraq and Iran — in addition to the pressure exerted against Libya, another energy supplier — appear to be increasingly ineffective.




As more countries, including allies of the United States, perceive economic sanctions as punishing them, it has become obvious in the last three years that Washington's dictates have little resonance, particularly as they run counter to the globalization of the world economy, a concept promoted by Washington.

"The thing about this containment policy is that it is slipping everywhere," Mehdi Verzi, senior oil analyst for Kleinwort Benson, the London investment concern, said in an interview.

"You cannot ignore a country like Iran with 60 million people and three times the proven gas reserves of the United States itself," Mr. Verzi said. "The sheer economic logic of using Iran as a transit route by its neighbors to transport oil and gas is overcoming political obstacles caused by U.S. sanctions legislation. This will not be the last of such projects."

## ENVOY: *Rohatyn Caught in Crisis in Paris*

Continued from Page 1

His perfect French and expertise in the world of international finance both earned a warm welcome in the diplomatic and corporate salons of Paris, preoccupied more than ever with preserving French influence in an increasingly competitive international economy the French think is dominated by Anglo-Saxon interests.

"Globalization doesn't carry a threat, but it carries discipline, and then you always have a notion that we are imposing an American-style Anglo-Saxon capitalism," he said. "People forget that 10 years ago, we were being written off, and Japan and Germany were going to take over the world. Now that, like a lot of economic predictions, turned out to be wrong."

Mr. Rohatyn was coolly admonitory about the trouble with Total, which was once state-owned but is now almost entirely privately held. One way to view the issue, he said, was to see it as "three private companies deciding to make an investment, recognizing that there are risks in this investment because it flies in the face of the law in the U.S.A."

"They decided to make the investment, presumably because they thought the profit was greater than the risk, and they clearly knew the risk," he said. "They evaluated it, and now they have to deal with it, whatever that risk turns out to be."

Mr. Rohatyn would not say what steps he thought the Clinton administration would take under the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act, often called the D'Amato law after Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York.

Gazprom, a huge Russian petroleum company, and Petronas, the Malaysian state oil company, are also partners with Total in the Iranian deal.

French and other European critics of the D'Amato law and the Helms-Burton law, which permits similar sanctions on foreign companies doing business with Cuba, complain that they are examples of attempts by Congress to legislate beyond U.S. boundaries, an argument Mr. Rohatyn had an answer for.

"The issue of extraterritoriality, you know, that's a little bit like modern art," he joked. "What is extraterritorial?"

After the European Union's executive agency threatened to disapprove Boeing's merger with McDonnell Douglas last summer, he said, Boeing had to agree to remove exclusivity provisions from 20-year supply contracts with three domestic U.S. airlines: American, Continental and Delta.

"A lot of people back home thought that was extraterritorial," Mr. Rohatyn said. "It's not an open-and-shut issue."

Beyond the problem of Total's decision to put $2 billion into exploitation of an Iranian gas field, he said, was a more important dilemma facing Washington and its European allies. "That is, how does the West, how the European Union, France, and the U.S. deal with the behavior of a state that can pose a danger to Western society?"

Washington suspects Iran of trying to develop nuclear weapons and missiles to deliver them, with help from unemployed Russian scientists. The European Union has its own problems with Iran; its member states withdrew their ambassadors from Tehran last summer after a German court found Iranian leaders directly responsible for the killing of three Iranian Kurdish opposition figures in the bombing of a café in Berlin in 1992.

"One of the unfortunate things about the timing of this," he said of Total's decision, "is that it may get in the way of what I think is clearly a more important discussion." That, he said, would include an evaluation of a change in direction by the authorities in Iran after last summer's presidential election there.

Keeping up good U.S. relations with France despite continual French suspicions that America would secretly like to relegate its oldest European ally to the rank of a second-rate economic and military power bedevils every American ambassador to Paris. One of Mr. Rohatyn's jobs has been reassuring banking friends and the numerous French officials he has been calling on that the United States does not oppose the European Union plan to create a common European currency, the euro, at the start of 1999.

"We have an interest in a strong Europe, and Europe has an interest in a strong U.S.," he said. "The euro is a European construction. The criteria of who should join, when, what the parities should be, are all very important, somewhat technical issues in which we have no say, and no preference."

"There is this notion that we are threatened by the euro, that the dollar is threatened by the euro," he added. "It is absolutely not true."

## Botha Refusing To See Truth Panel In South Africa

*Agence France-Presse*

CAPE TOWN — The former South African president, Pieter W. Botha, has refused an order to appear before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which is investigating apartheid-era crimes.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who leads the provincial commission, said Tuesday that Mr. Botha cited health reasons for not attending and had asked for a subpoena against him to be withdrawn.

Archbishop Tutu said the commission would not withdraw the order and asked for a full medical report, which was supplied by Mr. Botha's doctors earlier in the day. The penalty for disobeying the order is two years in jail or a fine.

Mr. Botha, who led the apartheid regime from 1978 to 1989, is suffering complications from a hip replacement surgery, Archbishop Tutu said.

## *Deadly Drinking in Russia*

*The Associated Press*

MOSCOW — Russians are drinking themselves to death at a rate rarely seen in any society, a team of Russian, British and French researchers said Tuesday.

Their study was the latest in a series of scientific and medical findings about Russian mortality to be issued this year. But the researchers also said they found signs of hope in recent data showing a sharp upswing in Russian life expectancy.

The latest reports differed from previous findings in the emphasis they put on alcohol — and binge drinking in particular — as the primary cause of a shocking decline in life expectancy in Russia in the early 1990s.

The decline, mainly among men, "is the steepest and most severe ever documented anywhere in the world," said David Leon, a researcher at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine who took part in the study.

"Taking Russian mortality rates as they are today, a man aged 20 has only just above a 1 in 2 chance of surviving to age 60, while in countries such as Britain or France nearly 9 out of 10 men aged 20 will be expected to survive to 60 years," he said.

Mr. Leon and his British colleagues worked on the study with the Center of Demography and Human Ecology in Russia and the National Institute for Demographic Studies in France.

The gradual decline in health standards turned into a free fall in the early 1990s, in the first years of chaos after the breakup of the Soviet Union. The researchers said the sharp decline in the 1990s could be explained only by an increase in alcohol consumption; in particular, heavy binge drinking.

A Russian researcher, Sergei Zakharov, provided the one bright note, reporting that preliminary data show a sharp upswing in life expectancy starting in 1995.

## FRANCE: *Church Apologizes to Jews*

Continued from Page 1

of the Vichy regime to be judged for crimes against the Jews. Mr. Papon, who is 87, will face charges related to the death of 1,560 Jews.

The word chosen Tuesday by the church to describe its failing — *faute* — has a particularly solemn resonance in French. It was also the word employed by President Jacques Chirac when in 1995 he undid decades of equivocation by saying that the French state had, in his words, "committed the irreparable" during World War II.

His predecessor, Francois Mitterrand, had always refused to apologize in the name of France because he held that it was the Vichy government, set up after France's defeat by Germany in 1940, and not the French republic that had committed crimes.

"The republic had nothing to do with this," Mr. Mitterrand said in 1994.

"I do not believe France is responsible."

### ■ Jewish Group Hails Mea Culpa

Henri Hajdenberg, president of the umbrella group for France's 750,000 Jews, said the church's mea culpa "found a deep echo in our hearts and in our minds," Reuters reported from Paris.

"Without erasing the past, without allowing us to forget, the pardon being asked will allay resentment," he said in a speech prepared for the Drancy ceremony.

Mr. Hajdenberg, who heads the Representative Council of French Jewish Organizations, paid tribute to the half-dozen bishops who spoke up in occupied France in mid-1942 to protest the first major roundups of Jews.

The church document containing the apology underlined that, as a body, the church had remained silent and that the majority of its nearly 80 bishops at the time "went far beyond traditional obedience, remaining bogged down in a conformist, wait-and-see attitude."

Historians say that while some bishops identified with the French Resistance, the huge majority backed Vichy policies, which were ultraconservative and returned to the church some of the powers it lost in the French Revolution of 1789.

"The fact is, the bishops of France did not speak up and their silence was construed as acquiescence with flagrant violations of human rights," the church statement said.

During a visit to Paris in August, Pope John Paul II praised the French bishops' decision to apologize, which was announced by the church in July.

"Recognizing the weaknesses of yesterday is an act of loyalty and courage that helps strengthen our faith," the Pope said.

German and Polish bishops have apologized for the wartime stance of their own churches.

## MEXICO: *The Police Stoke Fears of Crime*

Continued from Page 1

Besides nurturing cynicism among the population about "crime busters" who break the law, the system encourages corruption among lower-level police officers. Street cops in the capital, for example, often demand kickbacks simply to patrol their beats, while traffic police routinely stop drivers and demand bribes not to ticket them for infractions they did not commit. There are 28,100 officers on Mexico City's police force, and starting pay is about $95 a week.

Analysts here said a large part of the problem is that senior police officials demand weekly payments from their underlings, such as fees for being assigned to a good street corner and a portion of the bribes collected there.

"Authorities have turned the police figure into a social criminal by paying them low salaries and demanding fees," said Jaime Gonzales Graff, a sociologist at the Mexican Institute of Political Studies.

Besides the almost institutionalized role the police play in protecting drug traffickers, they also are involved in kidnapping gangs, stolen car rings and numerous other organized crime rackets.

In September, TV Azteca, a national network, broadcast a videotape of a youth stripping parts from a car and throwing them into a Mexico City police cruiser.

Last Tuesday, the chief investigator of car thefts in Guadalajara, the country's second-largest city, resigned, contending that higher-ups were refusing to break stolen-car rings involving state police officers. Some senior police officials, he said, were getting up to $3,800 for each stolen auto.

Many people here say they believe that the country's crime wave has its roots in the 1994 peso devaluation, which plunged the nation into its worst economic recession in 60 years.

More than a million people lost their jobs, and families across the country became desperate when soaring interest rates and inflation wiped out their savings, shrank their incomes and buried them under debt. Reported crime in the capital rose 36 percent in 1995 and 14 percent last year.

Responding to the public outcry, President Zedillo appointed an army general, Enrique Salgado Cordero, as the city's police chief in June 1996. He replaced dozens of ranking officers with serving and retired army officials.

Crime, however, has shown no sign of abating, and in congressional testimony this week, the chief admitted that his department was plagued by corruption and "administrative anarchy."

Gustavo Vega, a political analyst at the College of Mexico, said: "Authorities thought that the solution was to bring in new cops and fire the old corrupt ones. But the only thing they got out of that was former cops now acting as well-trained criminals on the streets. They know exactly how police forces operate, so they have it easier and they are making more money."

Three months ago, the U.S. Embassy here warned Americans not to hail taxicabs on the capital's streets because of the chance they would be robbed or assaulted by rogue drivers. In a survey of 300 cab riders by the newspaper Reforma, 24 percent said they had been assaulted while in a taxi. But the drivers were not immune either: 57 percent of them said they had been robbed while on the job.

In July, polls showed that concern about crime was a major factor in the overwhelming vote that made Cuauhtemoc Cardenas modern Mexico City's first popularly elected mayor. Mr. Cardenas, who takes office Dec. 5, has made stemming crime and police corruption a top priority, but it is unclear how much he can do since the federal government retains significant control of the capital's criminal justice system.

Meanwhile, in an attempt to reclaim the streets, the police began an aggressive crackdown a few months ago, sending teams of elite officers on sweeps through the most crime-infested neighborhoods.

The sweeps were welcomed by many residents, but others criticized them as publicity stunts marked by rampant civil rights violations, with police officers breaking into homes and indiscriminately arresting thousands of people. About 700 people were detained in early August, for instance, but only 12 were actually charged with a crime.

"The police operations are useless," said Jose Espina, a member of Congress from the opposition National Action Party. "They seem more like shows to make people believe something is being done."

## KOREA: *Cabinet Urges Amnesty for 23 Convicted Businessmen*

Continued from Page 1

last year after being convicted of giving millions of dollars in bribes to Presidents Chun and Roh in the 1980s.

Also covered by the amnesty were 14 executives of the Hyundai Corp., who were convicted either of evading taxes or of embezzling company funds to bankroll the presidential campaign of their group chairman, Chung Ju Yung, in 1991.

Mr. Chung, founder of Hyundai, finished a distant third in the election. The legal action against his aides, all from the company's subsidiaries, was seen by some as a political reprisal.

The other two businessmen affected were implicated in land development and maritime corruption cases.

Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh, former army generals who ruled South Korea from 1980 to 1992, were sentenced for the military coup in South Korea in 1979 and for the massacre of hundreds of anti-government protesters in 1980. Mr. Chun got a life term; Mr. Roh, 17 years. They also were found guilty of taking bribes while in office; Mr. Chun was fined $270 million; Mr. Roh, $350 million.

South Korea is in a deep recession and its international balance of payments is deteriorating.

Its current account deficit hit a record $23.7 billion last year. In the first eight months of this year, the deficit totaled $11.3 billion. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

هكذا من الأصل

# STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE

## The $15,000 Digital Piano With No Strings Attached

By Edward Rothstein
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — A technological mutant has been born. Its mix of genetic strands has given it promising abilities, strange limitations and peculiar properties. It conjoins several centuries of evolutionary development with several decades of experimentation.

The mutant is a grand piano without strings — the $15,495 Yamaha Disklavier Gran Touch Digital Grand Piano (see http://www.yamaha.com). A traditional keyboard and action respond to the pulsing impact of the fingers; the touch has familiar contours as the instrument's hammers are tossed toward musical goals. But instead of striking strings stretched tautly over an iron plate, the hammers pass across optical sensors that are used to calculate a nuanced pianolike sound.

A concert pianist would feel thoroughly comfortable with the keys, though a bit disoriented: The sonic results lack the resonance and finely grained nap of a traditional instrument.

But one never expects mutations to take the same place in the natural order; here the design points in other directions. For its other genetic heritage is from the once extinct line of player pianos. The punched-paper rolls that were found on half of all pianos made during the mid-1920s — early forms of digital coding — have been supplanted by floppy disks read by a computer.

The instrument can record the pianist's own playing and play it back, accompanied by keys depressed in a ghostly fashion. It can also be programmed to add more than 700 synthesized sounds that emerge out of speakers hidden in its compressed body.

This is also an instrument that has left the piano far behind. One can play it while wearing headphones. It can receive digital signals from across the country, allowing bicoastal duets. It can play files downloaded from the Internet (see http://www.globaljukebox.com). It can pass its signals along to other instruments that use the electronic musical standard known as MIDI. Its performances can be edited on a personal computer. And its results can be piped through distant speakers without the use of a microphone.

Its birth also comes at a peculiar moment in the evolution of the species. Though Yamaha says the new model is already back-ordered, its ancestral line has been troubled by its changing ecological niche. In the early years of this century, more than 350,000 pianos per year were made in the United States by nearly 300 manufacturers; both numbers have shrunk drastically, victim to bankruptcies and cultural change. Last year domestic piano sales were the lowest since 1978, hovering around 90,000 units, with about 40 percent of the dollar sales going to two Japanese manufacturers, Yamaha and Kawai. But beginning in 1988, Yamaha began to have unusual success with the first models of the Disklavier, which were ordinary pianos equipped with a computerized player mechanism.

Disklaviers, in their original acoustic incarnations, are extraordinary instruments: They retain all the possibilities of the traditional piano, along with the virtues of a subtle player mechanism that can play any of 400 prerecorded diskettes or replay one's own performance with uncanny accuracy.

The latest mutation nudges the Disklavier more fully toward the electronic piano. Lewis foresees "increasing connectivity with PCs and home entertainment systems." The newest prerecorded diskettes also emphasize musical accompaniments: an electronic orchestra backing up the Grieg concerto solo, or a synthesized drum and bass adding pulse to jazz improvisations.

• *Recent technology articles:*
*www.iht.com/IHT/TECH*

## A Classic 'Lear': Hall's Finale?

By Sheridan Morley
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — This seems to be the year of King Lear's triple crown. Thus far we have had Kathryn Hunter playing the role in a weird kind of drag, Ian Holm at the National in Richard Eyre's stunning, close-up chamber version, and now, at the Old Vic, Peter Hall's admirable, almost operatic reminder of the ancient virtues of the tragedy when played at full tilt behind a proscenium arch as a classic version of the all-time theatrical classic. Sadly, this "King Lear" may well prove to be Hall's farewell production at the Vic, which faces closure in December and sale by the Mirvishes to anyone willing to part with £7 million for a theater building that, happily, can be put to no other use.

LONDON THEATER

Though there are murmurings that the beleaguered Royal Shakespeare Company could take up some kind of residence there, it is unlikely that any theatrical management can meet the price.

We should, therefore, not mourn the Hall farewell but actively try to make sure that money is raised to allow him to stay put. For what is demonstrated, not just by the new "King Lear" but also by such other productions of his in the current season as "Waste" and "Waiting for Godot," is that in less than nine months Hall has set up one of the great repertory companies of the world, offering a roster of stars and shows that challenges even the National Theatre in its prime, and certainly outstrips the RSC with its recent shaky record. We simply cannot afford to let the Hall company disintegrate, nor is there effectively another West End theater, except maybe the Haymarket, where it would be so suitably sited.

This "Lear" is not in any sense revolutionary, nor is it especially topical; it is, simply and superbly, a reminder of the timeless majesty of the play. Alan Howard's unusually Christ-like Lear, Denis Quilley's sturdy, sterling Gloucester, Greg Hicks's noble Edgar, Alan Dobie's weary Fool, Jenny Quayle and Anna Carteret as a brace of wondrously wicked sisters and, perhaps above all, Victoria Hamilton's infinitely touching, Saint Joan-like Cordelia are all performances to treasure, and there are still more where these came from. Hall and Howard's "Lear" is heroic, mainstream, heartbreaking and dazzling in its confidence. Unlike many other recent revivals, there is never a moment when the production, on a brilliantly jagged set by John Gunter, seems in conflict with the text. The fidelity is all, and it is more than enough.

At the Duke of York's, still one of the homes of the Royal Court in exile, Caryl Churchill's "Blue Heart" is a double bill heavily indebted to the N. F. Simpson tradition of 1960s experimental eccentricity, the world of "One Way Pendulum" and other long-lost homages to Ionesco. Here we have a kind of elongated curtain-raiser in which a family awaits the return of their daughter from Australia, tying themselves up in increasingly circular detours as they restart the homecoming dialogue over and over again, in the hope that it might shed some kind of light, however oblique, on the traveler and the actual desirability of having her in the homestead alongside a hopelessly surreal ostrich.

The second and vastly better play concerns a confidence trickster who pretends to be the long-lost son of dozy old bats, until he and his girlfriend are struck down by an inability to utter any words other than "blue" and "kettle." Thirty years ago, the likes of Spike Milligan, Peter Sellers and Alison Leggatt might have had some bizarre fun with all this, but Max Stafford-Clark's oddly humorless staging leaves a large and talented cast at a loss for words. Not for the first time, a production heralded in the blazing hot-house of the Edinburgh Festival looks a lot thinner in the colder, clearer light of the West End.

Speaking of Ionesco, we should at this point note the opening in London this week of the most ambitious French Theatre Season ever on this side of Eurotunnel. From now until the middle of December it will be possible to see, albeit often only for five or six performances, the Comedie Francaise (at the National this week with Marivaux's "Les Fausses Confidences"), a new play season at the Royal Court, more Marivaux at Sadlers Wells, some Beckett shorts at Stratford, a Michel Vinaver season at the Orange Tree, Ionesco at the Court and, in late November, Peter Brook's staging of Beckett's "Oh! Les Beaux Jours" at Riverside. Details of all these productions and many more can be had on (44-171) 420-0070.

If I fail to review them here, it is not for lack of interest or admiration, merely that I know from past experience of very short seasons how irritated readers can be made by reading reviews of shows that have already closed.

Christopher Berkey/The New York Times

*Married five times, Harlan Howard has been writing country songs about love and heartache for nearly 60 years.*

## *Harlan Howard, the Love Junkie*

By Bruce Weber
*New York Times Service*

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — After all these years, Harlan Howard is still a love junkie. He can't get enough. Parental love, filial love, but most of all the intense, chaotic, all-consuming, insanely happy-making kind that draws men and women together and can go bad, really bad, at any moment — he needs it all.

No surprise, really. He has been married five times, after all. And beyond that, he has been writing songs about it for nearly 60 years, since he first heard Ernest Tubb singing on the radio during his boyhood farm days in Michigan. Before he even knew what he was writing about.

"At 12, I really got into the man-woman drama," he said over screwdrivers and barbecued chicken at the Nashville Country Club, his regular midday spot near Music Row. "It moved me, and it touched me. The amazement is I had so many years to be a virgin. I'd never even held a girl's hand. What did I know about 'those sleepless nights'? 'How I'd love to hold you again, my dear' . . . My God!" He cackled with laughter.

A friendly, grizzled man with a cap of white hair, the veiny nose of a drinker and an ever-present cigarette, Howard, the giant of country songwriters, turned 70 this month. After six operations for a variety of ailments in the last three years, he's a bit stooped with ill-health, and he walks with a cane because of a circulation problem in his legs. But he spoke about his troubles with the grumpy good cheer of a man on the mend.

He is a revered figure in the world of country music. And even if he isn't terribly well known anywhere else — he says he never gets recognized on the street outside of this neighborhood, which is the heart of the music business here — his songs are. There are about 4,000 of them. And last week, at the Country Music Association Awards, he was honored for the wry, workingman's patois of his lyrics and his twangy three-chord melodies by being inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame.

Among his songs are "I Fall to Pieces," the Patsy Cline classic; "Heartaches by the Number," which was recorded in 1959 both as a country song by Ray Price and as a pop song by Guy Mitchell and has had more than a million air plays in both versions; "Busted," famously recorded by Ray Charles; "Why Not Me?" by the Judds, and "Down to My Last Cigarette," sung by k.d. lang. He wrote hits for Mel Tillis and, a generation later, for Tillis's daughter Pam. Even a trimmed down discography has a country Who's Who quality to it: George Jones, Waylon Jennings, Dolly Parton, Hank Snow, Brenda Lee.

"He is the songwriter's song leader, the guru, the guy everybody looks up to," said Willie Nelson, who has known Howard since 1959. And that assessment is echoed by a younger generation of songwriters.

"He calls us 'juveniles,'" said Matraca Berg, whose song "Strawberry Wine," recorded by Deana Carter, was named Song of the Year last week. "He's always had an amazing ability to write like he talks. It's a form of genius to be so plain-spoken and get a point across so straightforwardly. That's something to aspire to." She paused, before adding, "And he bought me my first shot of tequila."

A HARLAN HOWARD song, like all of country music, is out to wring the guts, but it's often marked by an undercutting self-effacement. Somehow in its rhymes, its sweet-sour melody and its rhythmic pulse it makes fun of itself — "I've got heartaches by the number, troubles by the score'/ Every day you love me less, each day I love you more."

"He'd say, 'There's the song, now put that Hydromatic to it,'" recalled Buck Owens, the legendary singer-songwriter, who has known Howard for more than 40 years. "Give it the punch, the drive."

Until you sing the songs, Tillis said, "you forget how funny Harlan is," adding that they have a great sense of comedy and tragedy but that both come across in an unaffected way.

He's unaffected about his life, too, though in its own right it has the elements of a good, heartrending country ballad that begins sadly and turns out well.

He spent his childhood under the supervision of the Michigan Children's Aid Society, going from farm family to farm family after his mother left his father, an abusive drunk. "It wasn't tragic," he said. "I never missed a meal."

He served in the army, worked in factories, traveled a lot and finally settled in Southern California, where in 1954 he was introduced to a Bakersfield singer named Buck Owens. The two began writing together and not long afterward their first song, "Mommy for a Day," was recorded by Kitty Wells. Howard started sending songs to Nashville, but he was still working a factory job in March 1960 when a check came in the mail from the publisher of "Heartaches by the Number" — for $48,000. Shortly afterward came another check for $52,000.

"The biggest check I'd ever gotten before that was for $27," he said. With that money he moved to Nashville, where he has stayed.

Howard has an ego about his work but shrugs off serious questions about "craft" with the explanation that he was given a gift and has worked hard. A good song, he said, is one that makes you stop and do something — turn up the radio, maybe, or call up a lover and apologize. That's why "No Charge," a 1974 song about a parent's love for a child, is his personal favorite.

"I had fathers come up to me and say, 'I almost wrecked my car when I heard that on the radio,'" he said. "I raised the hair on a lot of people's arms with that song, and writers like to do that now and then."

Pasqual Gorriz for The New York Times

*Cruz and Juarez Espinosa, founders of a Mexican theater group that has won worldwide notice.*

## Mayan Women Find a New Role

By Robert Myers

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico — Half a dozen blocks from the central square of San Cristobal de las Casas, a colonial town of 70,000 nestled in the mountains of Chiapas in southern Mexico, two Mayan women are engaged in their own social and artistic revolution.

The women, Petrona de la Cruz Cruz, 32, and Isabel Juarez Espinosa, 39, are the founders of Fomma, which stands for Fortaleza de la Mujer Maya (Mayan Women's Strength, or Fortress), a theater troupe and community center that has attracted worldwide attention.

Although they are acknowledged to be their country's first female Indian playwrights, their own lives read more like the gritty plots of naturalistic novels. Their experiences and the quiet theatrical revolution they have spawned, however, are grounded in the dirt poor highlands of Chiapas, the site of an armed uprising by the Zapatista Liberation Army in 1994.

The four-year-old company has presented plays in the United States, Canada and Australia and throughout Mexico. Among the productions were "El Abuso" (The Abuse), a puppet play about peasants who migrate to the city; "El Mundo al Reves" (The Topsy-Turvy World), a fable about nature, in which the earth is allegorized as a dragon, and "Almas Enjauladas" (Caged Souls), Cruz's most personal work, about the rape of a girl. Now the troupe is preparing for an international tour next year.

Through literacy classes and workshops in theater, sewing and job skills, the two women have created a community center that helps poor women — many of them young, unmarried mothers — learn how to survive in a society where women have traditionally been so subservient that until recently wives walked several steps behind their husbands.

Cruz's writing tends toward hard-boiled realism. Cruz, who is part of the Tzotzil ethnic group, was inspired by television as a girl and dreamed of becoming an actress. But girls in her culture were expected to learn skills like weaving and cooking. "My parents didn't want me to study," she said, although her mother eventually let her attend the local school.

When she was 17, as part of a political vendetta against her father, Cruz was kidnapped and raped, becoming pregnant as a result. "The rape changed my whole life," she said, her jaw becoming taut. "I didn't care about the difficulties I had to endure to go to school. But being violated like that made me want to give up."

SHE eventually returned to her studies and was offered a part in a play entitled "Entre Menos Burros, Mas Elotes" (Fewer Donkeys Mean More Corn), about birth control. It was on this production that she met Juarez Espinosa, who was a member of a San Cristobal theater collective called Sna Jtz'ibajom (Tzotzil for Writers' House).

Juarez Espinosa, a member of the Tzeltal ethnic group who comes from a family of 10 children, also encountered violence and domestic turbulence. "My father beat my mother, so she left him," she said, her face betraying only a flicker of emotion as she sat in Fomma's tiny one-room library, her 4-year-old son, Esteban, at her side.

Like Cruz, she did not begin formal schooling until her early teens. At 21, after finishing high school, she married a young man who was soon murdered in a land dispute, leaving her pregnant with her first child. She took a job as a cashier until, in 1983, she was invited to join Sna Jtz'ibajom, which offered its members modest stipends.

There she learned to write in her own language, Tzeltal, and began recording and transcribing legends and oral tales from elders. She eventually collected many of them, along with her own original stories and plays, in a bilingual volume entitled "Cuentos y Teatro Tzeltales" (Tzeltal Stories and Theater). She made her acting debut in the 1988 production of "El Haragon y el Zopilote" (The Loafer and the Buzzard), a reworking of a folk tale about a lazy husband who changes places with a buzzard.

Last month, the group, which is composed of eight women and their children, presented its most recent play, which was collectively written, as are most of its works. Called "Ideas Para el Cambio" (Ideas for Change), it is a didactic tale, with a sophisticated twist, about two female coffee pickers who are directed to Fomma after being dismissed from their jobs by their indolent boss.

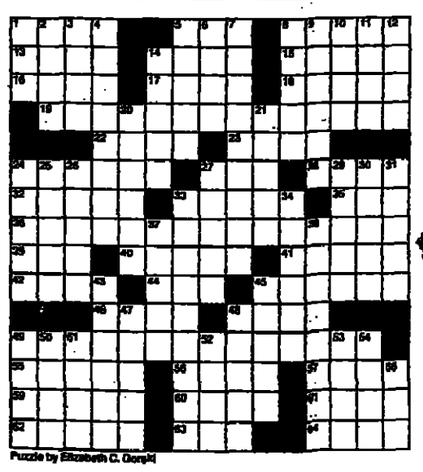
As in all the group's productions, the male roles, including a peasant with a fish sticking through his head and the mustachioed plantation owner, all were performed by women. "Many men see women acting the roles of men," said Juarez Espinosa, "and their response is, these women want to become men. We've invited men to be in our productions, but they don't want to."

*Robert Myers, a playwright whose works include "Atwater: Fixin' to Die," wrote this for The New York Times.*

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**
1 Zoning unit, maybe
5 Comic Bill, familiarly
8 Reception improver
13 Cartoonist Addams
14 "Critique of Practical Reason" writer
15 Heavenly hunter
16 Work between jobs
17 Brainstorm
18 Communion offering
19 1929 Hemingway book, with "A"
22 Sign by a door
23 Serpentlike
24 Toots one's horn
27 K-O bridge
28 Car launched by an aeronautics company
32 Come up
33 Vegans avoid these
35 Constructor of many dams: Abbr.
36 1950 Jean Simmons film
38 São Paulo-to-Rio dir.
40 "Go and catch a falling star" poet
41 Checked, as a computer program
42 —— bird
44 God, in Roma
48 Tubs
46 50%
48 Accounting, e.g.: Abbr.
49 1934 James Hilton novella
55 Cruising
56 Good, long bath
57 Colorado resort
59 Philanthropist Wallace and others
60 Spinners
61 — time (never)
62 Accompanying music
63 Auden's "To My Pupils," e.g.
64 Ponce's birthplace

**DOWN**
1 Play the part
2 Child, for one
3 Avatar of Vishnu
4 Coffee bar order
5 Citadel student
6 First-year Harvard law student
7 Draw
8 Some computer programs are written in it
9 Groupings
10 Oktoberfest draft
11 Rich soil
12 Wraps up
14 Fuzzy fruit
20 Lengthen
21 Final Commandment
24 Stationed
25 Maine college town
26 Had the bug
27 "... —— man put asunder"
29 Arcade name
30 Birdy
31 Old dance sites
33 Declaration
34 Angel
37 Pious
39 Mostly Mozart, for one
43 "My!"
45 Pub order
47 Put down
48 Hang
49 Guys' dates
50 Ear-related
51 European port
52 "—— Indigo"
53 Fancy chopped liver
54 Chinese: Prefix
58 First name in horror films



Puzzle by Elizabeth C. Gorski

**Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 30**

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| O | R | E | | R | I | O | T | | T | O | R | N | U | P |
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| I | T | S | E | L | F | | S | M | O | T | H | E | R | S |
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| C | O | P | A | P | L | E | A | | O | N | E | D | G | E |
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KYOCERA SHOOTS

Bui

Judge Faults Tim

MEDIA MARKETS

Magazine Battle Adv

CURRENCY & IN

KYOCERA SHOOTS

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE

KYOCERA

Agence France-Presse
Mr. Issing, Bundesbank economist.

# Bundesbank Is Ready to Yield Its Autonomy, Issing Says

By John Schmid
*International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — After years of jealously guarding its autonomy, the Bundesbank stands ready to coordinate policy with other European central banks as soon as the founding nations of the new single currency are chosen next May, the German central bank's chief economist said Tuesday.

Already, in its current interest-rate deliberations, the Bundesbank has begun to take account of its European partners, the official, Otmar Issing, said in an interview.

"Our monetary policy today already recognizes our European responsibility," he said.

Forfeiting its prized independence "is not a reason to complain," Mr. Issing said.

"If currency union is a success," he said, "then the disappearance of the Bundesbank as an independent institution will come in the service of a good thing."

His comments indicated that the Bundesbank was prepared to relinquish much of the independence on which it had historically insisted and to do so ahead of schedule — more than seven months before the official Jan. 1, 1999, inauguration of monetary union.

A decision last month by European finance ministers to fix conversion rates between national currencies next May, at the same time that the nations that will start the euro are chosen, automatically means the Bundesbank must coordinate each move with its new partners, Mr. Issing said.

"The maneuvering room for national monetary policy will become much narrower," he said, continuously shrinking until it reached "zero" Dec. 31, 1998.

"In May next year begins a period of stronger coordination of monetary policy among the member nations of the coming monetary union," he said.

"The notion that coordination will be difficult is exaggerated."

Mr. Issing also dismissed concerns that some nations included in the single currency would be lax in their anti-inflation policies.

"The worry that some nations will conduct a less than responsible policy, I consider that fully unfounded," he said.

Mr. Issing, often portrayed as a hawk on German interest-rate policy, appeared to throw cold water on heated financial-market expectations that the Bundesbank would soon raise Germany's record-low interest rates, which act as the benchmark for other European economies.

While inflation remains a distinct worry and must be monitored, the central banker said, he does not expect an "acceleration of inflation" in the "several coming months." He warned against "dramatizing" the inflation picture, and although Germany's economic upswing has taken root more broadly and solidly than was the case at the start of the year, he said such critical sectors as capital investment and consumer demand still suffered, partly because of what he called persistent mistrust of Germany's ability to reform its economy.

Bonn's recent failure to promote a sweeping tax reform also thwarted growth, Mr. Issing said.

"For the German economy, this uncertainty lies like a fungus blight on the growth of a garden," he said.

Economists have argued that an early German interest-rate move could cause tensions in some nations, such as France, which reluctantly would have need to match the German increase.

See MEDIA, Page 15

# *Judge Faults Toys 'R' Us*

## U.S. Panel Says Retailer Broke Antitrust Law

*Bloomberg News*

WASHINGTON — Toys 'R' Us Inc. violated antitrust laws by pressuring toy manufacturers to keep some hot-selling products out of the hands of discount retailers, a Federal Trade Commission administrative law judge ruled Tuesday.

The decision upholds commission charges that the largest U.S. toy retailer illegally used its market power to thwart competition from low-priced warehouse clubs.

The Federal Trade Commission judge, James Timony, issued an order prohibiting Toys 'R' Us from taking actions to restrict the ability of toy manufacturers to sell their products to other retailers. The judge also barred Toys 'R' Us for five years from refusing to deal with a manufacturer because of sales to discount retailers.

The ruling caps an administrative trial that started in March. The Federal Trade Commission filed its case against Toys 'R' Us in May 1996. Mr. Timony's ruling, dated last Thursday, was made public Tuesday.

Toys 'R' Us will appeal the ruling, a company spokeswoman said. The company can initially appeal to the agency's five-member commission.

Toys 'R' Us shares rose 25 cents to close at $35.50.

The case centered on allegations that the toy retailer violated antitrust laws by telling manufacturers that it would not sell toys that were also being offered by deep-discount stores, such as Price-Costco Inc. Toys 'R' Us, the agency said, pressured Mattel Inc. and other manufacturers to only offer popular toys to the discount retailers in more expensive combination packages.

The demands by Toys 'R' Us, the trade commission alleged, unfairly hindered competition and resulted in higher prices for consumers.

For its part, Toys 'R' Us never denied that it refused to sell toys offered at warehouse clubs. Instead, the retailer argued that the policy did not violate antitrust laws because Toys 'R' Us had a right to decide what it would sell in its stores.

The company said that it offered a full range of services that promoted the interests of toy manufacturers all year, and that it did not want its advertising and other efforts to benefit competitors who were interested in selling only a few hot toys during the holiday shopping season.

The administrative law judge rejected that argument, saying that advertising by manufacturers is the biggest factor in creating demand for toys, and that Toys 'R' Us received other benefits from its status.

# Bangkok Puts Brakes on Mass-Transit Project

By Thomas Crampton
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

BANGKOK — The Thai capital's troubled mass-transit project, an elevated road and rail network that would have relieved the city's traffic-snarled streets, has reached the end of the road, Thailand's cabinet decided Tuesday.

The government will cancel the $3.2 billion contract it had with Gordon Wu, a Hong Kong entrepreneur, to build the network because his company, Hopewell Holdings Ltd., is over budget and behind schedule, said Transport Minister Suwat Liptapallop.

"Under the contract, Hopewell has eight years to complete the project," Mr. Suwat said. "It is now the seventh year, and it is only 10 percent complete."

The cancellation will be a blow not only to Mr. Wu, who is reported to have invested $500 million in the project, but to Bangkok's 10 million residents, who may remain without a mass-transit system.

Mr. Suwat said Hopewell would be given notice of the cancellation of the contract within two or three days. When threatened with cancellation of the project in the past, Hopewell has said it would sue for compensation.

Investors were encouraged by Hopewell's removal from the long-running project that many see as an impossible dream. The company's shares, which have languished in recent months, rose 22.5 cents in Hong Kong, to close at 4.70 Hong Kong dollars (61 cents).

Mr. Wu, 61, the son of a Hong Kong taxi driver, has cultivated political connections and managed to create a regional infrastructure company that has put up power plants in the Philippines and built super-highways in China.

At its peak, Hopewell had a reputation as a company that could complete infrastructure projects anywhere in Asia.

With the halt of work in Bangkok, however, the company's greatest remaining asset is the Guangzhou to Shenzen toll road in southern China.

Mr. Wu, who promised to swim in Hong Kong harbor if one of his projects was not completed on time, enjoys facing trouble with bravado.

In Bangkok, however, even non-English speaking residents trade bitter jibes about "Hopeless" Holdings as traffic sits bumper-to-bumper below the project's incomplete skeleton.

A sprawling city with few streets and a fast-growing number of cars, Bangkok's legendary traffic can turn a twenty-minute drive into a three-hour expedition.

It was during a particularly slow trip from the airport to the city center that Mr. Wu says he found inspiration for the elevated road and rail project. While his car took longer to reach the city center than his Hong Kong flight took to reach Thailand, trains zipped past the crowded road.

Following his vision, Mr. Wu asked for, and received, quick approval to construct, on a build-operate-transfer basis, a 41-kilometer (25.4-mile) elevated road and railroad running from the airport to the city.

Eager to increase its popularity among the traffic jam-bound middle class, the government approved the project without demanding engineering feasibility studies, cost-benefit analyses and environmental-impact assessments.

The government that approved the deal — and which later lost power in a corruption scandal — worded the contract in loose terms that gave Mr. Wu a great deal of negotiating power. Hopewell was allowed to start work without having secured complete ownership of the land and there was no strict timetable, as long as the project was completed within five years.

During running disputes over the route of the project and speed of construction, the project turned into a long saga of claims and counter-claims between Mr. Wu and the government. Mr. Wu blamed government instability for the delays.

On his visits to Bangkok, Mr. Wu enjoyed counting the successive governments he had negotiated with.

Since 1990, Thailand has had one coup and an average of one government per year, as well as numerous reshuffles at the head of the Ministry of Transport and Communication.

No government has managed to remove Mr. Wu from the project, and last week, Mr. Wu said he was not aware of any plans by the Thai government to cancel Hopewell's contract.

"Unless I see it in writing, there is no cancellation. If they want to cancel our contract they're going to have to send me a letter," he said.

With Mr. Wu removed from the picture, the Thai government could seek other ways to complete the project.

But even if the government allowed the project to go forward under new terms, it would be difficult to complete the system in time for it to fulfill its intended mission as the main transportation hub for next year's Asian Games, which will be held in Bangkok.

Mr. Suwat said some of the options being considered for the completion of the project included allowing Hopewell to seek new investors for the system, or letting new investors begin negotiations with Hopewell.

Alternatively, the government could allow the project to go forward on a turn-key basis, or let the State Railways of Thailand assume responsibility for it, said Mr. Suwat.

The director-general of the Highways Department, Sathien Wongvichien, said Hopewell would be given 90 days to respond to the cabinet's decision.

As for Hopewell, "this project has been a big black hole," Eddie Lau, a Hong Kong analyst at ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett Asia, told Bloomberg News. "Writing off 4 billion dollars could be a small price to pay if it brings investors back to Hopewell."

**MEDIA MARKETS**

# Magazines Battle Advertisers' Arm-Twisting

By Robin Pogrebin
*New York Times Service*

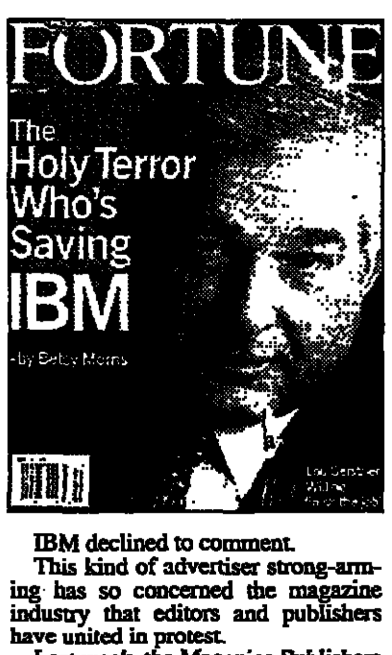
NEW YORK — Admittedly, Fortune magazine's cover story about IBM's chairman and chief executive, Louis Gerstner Jr., described him as arrogant, brusque and obsessed with status. But it also hailed him for doing the job at IBM "better than anyone expected" and repositioning the company "against all odds."

Apparently, though, the chief did not like the piece. And in perhaps the most extreme example of what many magazine executives see as a troubling trend toward heavy editorial pressure from big advertisers, IBM struck back.

In the months since the April article, IBM and its software subsidiary Lotus Development Corp. have pulled all their advertising, valued at $6 million a year, from Fortune. The company also has refused to return telephone calls from reporters at the magazine. Fortune is frozen out.

"We hope that IBM comes back as a customer of Fortune," said Don Logan, president and chief executive of Time Inc., which publishes the magazine. "IBM is a good customer of Time Inc., and Time Inc. and Time Warner are good customers of IBM; and we need access to the people at IBM to get their views on technology coverage."

But Mr. Logan would not back down. "Fortune magazine's mission is to cover the world of business," he said.




IBM declined to comment.

This kind of advertiser strong-arming has so concerned the magazine industry that editors and publishers have united in protest.

Last week, the Magazine Publishers of America, the trade group that represents nearly 1,200 titles, and the American Society of Magazine Editors, which represents editors of more than 860 magazines, issued a joint statement urging magazines not to "submit table of contents, text or photos from upcoming issues to advertisers for prior review."

Such practices, the statement warned, may "at the very least create the appearance of censorship and ultimately could undermine editorial independence."

Concerns about advertiser interference have been mounting since at least February, when Esquire magazine reportedly pulled a piece of fiction by David Leavitt from its April issue, fearing that the story's description of gay sex would offend Chrysler Corp. and prompt the company to pull four pages of advertising.

Esquire's editor in chief at the time, Edward Kosner, said he had killed the story as a matter of taste. But Esquire's literary editor, Will Blythe, resigned in protest, saying the magazine had caved in to corporate concerns.

In a subsequent article about the Esquire controversy, The Wall Street Journal cited a letter sent to 100 major magazines last year by Chrysler's media-buying agency, Pentacom, requiring advance notice of "any and all editorial content that encompasses sexual, political, social issues or any editorial that might be construed as provocative or offensive."

The letter — which demanded a magazine's signature of acknowledgment — went on to ask that editorial summaries outlining coming themes and articles be sent to the company before a publication went to press "to give Chrysler ample time to review and reschedule if desired."

Most of the recipients denied having

See MEDIA, Page 19

# CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

## Cross Rates

Sept. 30

| | $ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | Lira | D.Fl. | B.F. | S.F. | Yen | C$ | Peseta |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 1.99 | 3.2155 | 1.1265 | 0.3363 | 0.1154* | — | 5.458* | 1.3692 | 1.6452* | 1.4385 | 1.334* |
| Brussels | 36.325 | 59.025 | 20.6385 | 6.1425 | 2.1134* | 18.3275 | — | 25.11 | 0.3007 | 26.18 | 24.44* |
| Frankfurt | 1.7655 | 2.85 | — | 0.2977 | 0.1023* | 0.8877 | 4.8459* | 1.2162 | 1.4577* | 1.2795 | 1.1841* |
| London (a) | 1.6154 | — | 2.8531 | 9.5029 | 2,787.42 | 3.2137 | 58.8717 | 2.346 | 195.027 | 2.2327 | 240.989 |
| Madrid | 149.286 | 240.870 | 84.464 | 25.148 | 8.643* | 74.985 | 4.0929 | 102.681 | 123.128* | 108.019 | — |
| Milan | 1,726.25 | 2,789.70 | 977.55 | 291.13 | — | 868.40 | 47.358 | 1,187.89 | 14.262 | 1,250.45 | 11.569 |
| New York (b) | — | 1.6195 | 1.7659 | 5.9084 | 1,728.50 | 1.9825 | 36.33 | 1.448 | 120.375 | 1.3811 | 149.23 |
| Paris | 5.9331 | 9.576 | 3.3507 | — | 0.3437* | 2.9808 | 0.1628 | 4.0831 | 4.8961* | 4.2953 | 3.9765* |
| Tokyo | 121.10 | 195.37 | 68.67 | 20.45 | 0.701 | 60.97 | 3.3276 | 83.34 | — | 87.59 | 0.8131 |
| Toronto | 1.3805 | 2.2342 | 0.7840 | 0.2335 | 0.0802* | 0.6961 | 0.38* | 0.9523 | 1.1465* | — | 0.929* |
| Zurich | 1.4522 | 2.3465 | 0.8228 | 0.246 | 0.0842* | 0.734 | 3.9871* | — | 1.2044* | 1.0511 | 0.9738* |
| 1 ECU | 1.113 | 0.6896 | 1.966 | 6.6055 | 1,921.40 | 2.2147 | 40.5744 | 1.6173 | 134.073 | 1.5374 | 166.04 |
| 1 SDR | 1.3652 | 0.8463 | 2.4103 | 8.0999 | 2,356.90 | 2.7165 | 49.891 | 1.9823 | 166.19 | 1.8856 | 203.489 |

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York and Toronto rates at 3 P.M.*
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

## Other Dollar Values

| Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argent. peso | 0.9998 | Greek drac. | 279.10 | Mex. peso | 7.781 | S. Afr. rand | 4.664 |
| Australian $ | 1.3793 | Hong Kong $ | 7.7377 | N. Zealand $ | 1.5588 | S. Kor. won | 914.40 |
| Austrian sch. | 12.442 | Hung. forint | 194.55 | Norw. krone | 7.0929 | Swed. krona | 7.5819 |
| Brazil real | 1.0956 | Indian rupee | 36.147 | Phil. peso | 34.25 | Taiwan $ | 28.60 |
| Chinese yuan | 8.3152 | Indo. rupiah | 3215.0 | Polish zloty | 3.41 | Thai baht | 35.65 |
| Czech koruna | 32.79 | Irish £ | 0.6877 | Port. escudo | 180.02 | Turkish lira | 173225. |
| Danish krone | 6.725 | Israeli shek. | 3.5072 | Russ ruble | 5865.0 | UAE dirham | 3.671 |
| Egypt. pound | 3.399 | Kuw. dinar | 0.3014 | Saudi riyal | 3.75 | Venez. boliv. | 496.75 |
| Fin. markka | 5.2875 | Malay. ring. | 3.2465 | Sing. $ | 1.5295 | | |

## Forward Rates

| Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day | Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pound Sterling | 1.6116 | 1.6096 | 1.6076 | Japanese yen | 120.56 | 120.08 | 119.48 |
| Canadian dollar | 1.3766 | 1.3744 | 1.3720 | Swiss franc | 1.4512 | 1.4495 | 1.4477 |
| Deutsche mark | 1.7634 | 1.7601 | 1.7568 | | | | |

*Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Cera Investment Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).*

## Libid-Libor Rates

Sept. 30

| | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Sterling | French Franc | Yen | ECU |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-month | 5 1/2 - 5 5/8 | 3 1/8 - 3 1/4 | 1 1/8 - 1 3/8 | 7 1/16 - 7 3/16 | 3 3/16 - 3 1/4 | 1/2 - 9/16 | 4 1/8 - 4 1/4 |
| 3-month | 5 9/16 - 5 3/4 | 3 3/16 - 3 5/16 | 1 1/2 - 1 5/8 | 7 1/4 - 7 3/8 | 3 1/4 - 3 3/8 | 1/2 - 9/16 | 4 3/16 - 4 5/16 |
| 6-month | 5 3/4 - 5 7/8 | 3 3/8 - 3 1/2 | 1 5/8 - 1 3/4 | 7 3/8 - 7 1/2 | 3 3/8 - 3 1/2 | 1/2 - 5/8 | 4 5/16 - 4 7/16 |
| 1-year | 5 15/16 - 6 | 3 11/16 - 3 13/16 | 1 13/16 - 1 15/16 | 7 9/16 - 7 11/16 | 3 11/16 - 3 13/16 | 1/2 - 5/8 | 4 3/8 - 4 1/2 |

*Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.*
*Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).*

## Key Money Rates

| United States | Close | Prev |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Prime rate | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Federal funds | 6 1/4 | 5 5/8 |
| 90-day CDs dealers | 5.67 | 5.66 |
| 180-day CP dealers | 5.49 | 5.52 |
| 3-month Treasury bill | 4.97 | 4.86 |
| 1-year Treasury bill | 5.17 | 5.17 |
| 2-year Treasury bill | 5.78 | 5.78 |
| 5-year Treasury note | 5.99 | 5.98 |
| 7-year Treasury note | 6.04 | 6.03 |
| 10-year Treasury note | 6.10 | 6.09 |
| 30-year Treasury bond | 6.40 | 6.38 |
| Merrill Lynch 30-day RA | 5.08 | 5.08 |
| **Japan** | | |
| Discount rate | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Call money | 0.59 | 0.45 |
| 1-month interbank | 0.51 | 0.52 |
| 3-month interbank | 0.52 | 0.54 |
| 6-month interbank | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| 10-year Govt bond | 2.12 | 2.11 |
| **Germany** | | |
| Lombard rate | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| Call money | 3.60 | 3.08 |
| 1-month interbank | 3.20 | 3.20 |
| 3-month interbank | 3.42 | 3.42 |
| 6-month interbank | 3.48 | 3.48 |
| 10-year Bund | 5.52 | 5.55 |

| Britain | Close | Prev |
|---|---|---|
| Bank base rate | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Call money | 7 1/8 | 7 1/8 |
| 1-month interbank | 7 1/8 | 7 1/8 |
| 3-month interbank | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 |
| 6-month interbank | 7 3/8 | 7 3/8 |
| 10-year Gilt | 6.46 | 6.47 |
| **France** | | |
| Intervention rate | 3.10 | 3.10 |
| Call money | 3 3/16 | 3 3/16 |
| 1-month interbank | 3 1/4 | 3 3/16 |
| 3-month interbank | 3 3/8 | 3 5/16 |
| 6-month interbank | 3 7/16 | 3 7/16 |
| 10-year OAT | 5.47 | 5.51 |

*Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.*

## Gold

| | A.M. | P.M. | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zurich | N.A. | 332.50 | +5.50 |
| London | 328.75 | 332.10 | +5.00 |
| New York | 330.40 | 334.90 | +6.50 |

*U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)*
*Source: Reuters.*

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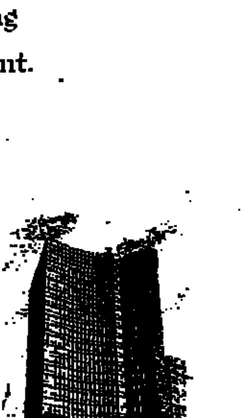
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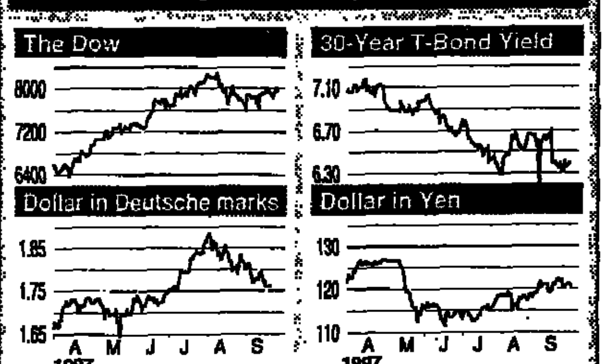
THE AMERICAS

## Investor's America




| Exchange | Index | Tuesday @ 4 P.M. | Prev. Close | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NYSE | The Dow | 7945.26 | 7991.43 | -0.58 |
| NYSE | S&P 500 | 947.28 | 953.34 | -0.64 |
| NYSE | S&P 100 | 913.83 | 921.73 | -0.86 |
| NYSE | Composite | 497.2[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U.S. | Nasdaq Composite | [illegible] | [illegible] | -0.55 |
| AMEX | Market Value | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Toronto | TSE Index | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| São Paulo | Bovespa | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mexico City | Bolsa | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buenos Aires | Merval | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Santiago | IPSA General | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Caracas | Capital General | N.A. | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

# Hilton Wins a Round in Takeover Attempt

## ITT's Stock Rises After Court Says Shareholders Must Vote on Proposals

*Bloomberg News*

NEW YORK — ITT Corp.'s shares jumped after Hilton Hotels Corp., which has made a hostile bid for the company, won a key court decision, putting pressure on ITT's chairman, Rand Araskog, to put up more money to sway investors.

Late Monday, a judge blocked ITT's plan to split into three companies without getting shareholder approval, a pivotal component of its defense against Hilton's $11.5 billion takeover attempt. ITT is required to hold a shareholder vote by Nov. 14.

Mr. Araskog needs to devise a new plan that is more attractive to investors than the $70 a share offered by Stephen Bollenbach, Hilton's chief executive. He could increase ITT's stock tender offer to as much as $80 a share and raise cash by selling assets such as ITT's telephone-book business, investors and analysts said.

"ITT will work like beavers to come up with a new proposal," said Jim Murren, analyst at Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, which owned about 31,800 shares of ITT at the end of June. "It's a good day for shareholders."

ITT shares closed at $67.75, up $5.25. The shares traded as high as $68 during the day. Hilton's shares rose $1.5625, to $33.6825.

ITT had hoped its breakup plan would keep Hilton at bay in a bitter fight that is stretching into its ninth month. U.S. District Judge Philip Pro, however, said ITT was violating its responsibility to investors by denying them a vote.

ITT could appeal the decision, although analysts said it was unlikely to do so because it would make ITT appear it were running from shareholders. Moreover, ITT said it respected the judge's ruling.

Hilton, which operates hotels and Bally's casinos, offered $55 a share, or $10.5 billion, in January. In August, it raised its bid to $70 a share in cash and stock, or $11.5 billion with assumed debt.

ITT has refused to negotiate with Hilton. In July, ITT said it planned to raise the value of its shares by separating its hotel-casino, technical-school and international-telephone-directory businesses.

ITT also said it would buy back a quarter of its shares at $70 each for $2.1 billion and about half of its debt for another $2 billion.

The plan also called for the members of the board of the hotel and gaming company to serve staggered terms, making it more difficult to win a takeover battle by defeating incumbent board members in a proxy fight.

To woo investors, ITT could choose to sell assets such as its telephone-directory business and the St. Regis hotel, Mr. Murren said.

In April, ITT received an offer from a Dutch publishing company to buy its phone-book unit for as much as $2.2 billion, an amount investors said was significantly above what they had expected.

Hilton has been wanting to acquire ITT's Sheraton Hotels and Caesars World casinos.

# Shares Slip As Fed Leaves Rates Intact

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — Share prices fell Tuesday after the Federal Reserve Board, as expected, decided not to combat inflationary pressures by raising interest rates to slow the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 46.17 points to close at 7,945.26 after having bobbed above the 8,000 mark. The 30-stock index quickly pulled back in the afternoon after the Fed meeting ended with no change in the central bank's key lending rates. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 6.06 to close at 947.28.

U.S. STOCKS

The technology-heavy Nasdaq composite index lost 9.30 to close at 1,685.68 as all tech stocks were pressured by warnings late Monday about disappointing profits at Ascend Communications and Western Digital.

Ascend, a computer networking concern, was down sharply as the most active Nasdaq issue. Western Digital, a manufacturer of computer disk drives, also was down on the Big Board.

Few analysts had expected a change in monetary policy by the Fed, which has not raised any of its key lending rates since March, when it was feared that the economy was expanding at an inflationary pace.

In a report that supported arguments that economic growth may be easing enough to keep inflation in check, the Commerce Department said new-home sales fell 2.2 percent in August, a drop that was somewhat larger than expected. A business research group, however, reported that consumer confidence edged higher in September.

The report by the Conference Board suggested continued demand pressures that could push factory wages — and retail prices — higher. Bonds fell as traders looked past the Fed's decision and looked instead to reports this week on jobs and manufacturing that may show the economy remains robust.

The benchmark bond fell 11/32, or $3.44 per $1,000 bond, to 99 18/32, pushing its yield up to 6.41 percent from 6.38 percent.

*(AP, Market News, Bloomberg)*

# Chain Serving Pulchritude Must Hire Men

*The Associated Press*

CHICAGO — The restaurant chain Hooters has agreed to pay $3.75 million to settle a lawsuit filed by men who were denied employment by the restaurant chain, which is known for its voluptuous and scantily clad female bartenders and servers.

While there will be men waiting on Hooters customers in the future, the agreement also provides that women will still make up the bulk of the serving staff at the chain's restaurants, the Chicago Sun-Times reported Tuesday.

Three Chicago-area men sued Hooters after being denied employment at an Orland Park, Illinois, restaurant. They will each receive $19,100 in the settlement.

Four men who filed a similar lawsuit in Maryland will be awarded $10,350 each. The rest of a $2 million sum will be split among men who sought hosting, bartending or serving jobs with Hooters between Dec. 25, 1990, and June 1 this year.

Hooters also agreed to pay $1.75 million to the plaintiffs' lawyers in the class-action case and will create two positions at its restaurants that can be filled by either men or women. The newspaper did not indicate what sort of uniform male employees would wear. Female employees wear halter tops and short shorts.

The settlement comes more than a year after the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission quietly dropped its own four-year investigation of the complaints, saying it had better cases to pursue.

Hooters originally defended its failure to hire men in the contested positions, saying it was "providing vicarious sexual recreation" and adding that "female sexuality is a bona fide occupation."

It cited all-female jobs like Playboy bunnies and members of the high-kicking dance troupe the Rockettes.

## Very briefly:

• **WorldCom Inc.** is holding talks to buy a local telephone company, **Brooks Fiber Properties Inc.**, for more than $1.9 billion, or $50 a share, according to people familiar with the negotiations. The transaction, which could be announced this week, would mark the latest effort by WorldCom, the fourth-largest long-distance telephone company in the United States, to expand through acquisitions. The company agreed last month to buy **CompuServe Corp.**'s on-line service for almost $1.2 billion in stock.

• **Motorola Inc.** said it had developed a technique that replaced aluminum wiring with copper interconnects in integrated circuits, resulting in smaller and faster chips. International Business Machines Corp. recently said it had developed a way to wire computer chips with copper instead of aluminum.

• **Canada**'s output of goods and services expanded a larger-than-expected 0.8 percent in July because of strong gains by the mining, manufacturing and retail industries. Real, or inflation-adjusted, gross domestic product expanded to 575.4 billion Canadian dollars ($416.8 billion) from June's revised figure of 570.7 billion dollars and rose 4.4 percent from a year earlier.

• **Brazil**'s trade deficit almost tripled to $1.1 billion in the first four weeks of September because of declining soybean exports, the Trade Ministry said. The September trade shortfall rose from $315 million in August. The trade gap was in line with economists' expectations.

• **Donna Karan International Inc.** said it planned to take a fourth-quarter pretax charge of about $30 million and to license cosmetics to **Estee Lauder Cos.** in a plan to restructure its ailing beauty business. Donna Karan said that without the restructuring, its beauty company would lose $7 million next year.

• **Global TeleSystems Group Inc.** said it had filed a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for an initial public offering to sell $200 million of its common stock. Underwriters have an option to buy as much as an additional $30 million to cover overallotments, if any, the company said.

*(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

# Dollar Extends Slide Against the Yen on Trade Fears

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — The dollar extended its slide against the yen Tuesday on speculation that a closely watched survey of business sentiment may show Japanese manufacturers more confident than previously expected and on concern over Japan's trade surplus.

The quarterly *tankan* survey, to be released Wednesday, is expected to show that managers are becoming more pessimistic about their prospects. Still, some traders were betting the report might counter that expectation.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, told a congressional meeting Tuesday that Japan's swelling trade surplus remained a "problem" for the United States, keeping alive concern that administration officials might soon soften their support for the dollar's strength.

"Some traders were nervous and protected themselves against the possibility the tankan will be stronger than expected," said Seth Garrett, director of foreign exchange and chief currency trader at Credit Suisse First Boston. Also, "if not for trade friction, dollar-yen would be higher," he said.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Mr. Rubin also said he saw no signs of inflation reigniting in the United States, though he added that there was "always a danger of complacency." Federal Reserve Board policymakers, meeting Tuesday, fulfilled market expectations and left U.S. interest rates unchanged.

In late New York trading the dollar was at 120.375 yen, down from 120.820 yen Monday.

The dollar slipped to 1.7601 Deutsche marks from 1.7620 DM on speculation that the Bundesbank might raise interest rates in coming weeks, even as it left them unchanged Tuesday.

"The knee-jerk reaction to no action by the Bundesbank was to buy dollars," said Kevin Lawrie, manager of foreign exchange at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh. "But it's still going to happen. The fact that it hasn't makes a rate rise more likely next time."

Higher German interest rates tend to hurt the dollar by making mark deposits and bonds more attractive.

Mr. Lawrie also said that the timing of his statement had exacerbated fears of a sharply weaker tankan survey.

"It's really just played on those fears," he said, "and while we've been edging lower in dollar-yen all day as tankan overshadows the market, this seems to have caused a negative turn in sentiment."

Against the French franc, the dollar eased to 5.9084 francs from 5.9170. Against the Swiss franc, it slipped to 1.4480 from 1.4540. The pound rose to $1.6190 from $1.6100 the day before.

The Australian dollar rose after government reports showed the economy may be improving fast enough to keep the central bank from cutting interest rates.

*(AFX, Bloomberg)*

# AMEX

**Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close**

The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press.

| Stock | Sales | High | Low | Latest | Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

# U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

## Indexes

**Dow Jones**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indus | 7977.48 | 8001.25 | 7937.40 | 7945.26 | -46.17 |
| Trans. | 3182.30 | 3199.56 | 3179.34 | 3188.25 | -15.58 |
| Util | 239.74 | 240.56 | 237.96 | 238.37 | -1.48 |
| Comp | 2549.14 | 2555.70 | 2539.27 | 2539.66 | -12.91 |

**Standard & Poors**

| | Previous High | Low | Close | Today 4 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Industrials | 1117.03 | 1102.25 | 1115.94 | 1108.37 |
| Transp. | 688.71 | 681.31 | 688.55 | 685.69 |
| Utilities | 206.12 | 204.97 | 206.10 | 205.24 |
| Finance | 112.17 | 110.62 | 112.15 | 111.61 |
| SP 500 | 953.96 | 941.94 | 953.34 | 947.28 |
| SP 100 | 922.59 | 910.96 | 921.73 | 913.83 |

**NYSE**

| | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 500.25 | 496.71 | 497.24 | -1.74 |
| Industrials | 629.69 | 625.32 | 626.04 | -2.65 |
| Transp. | 461.89 | 458.60 | 459.77 | -0.22 |
| Utility | 298.45 | 296.55 | 297.34 | +0.19 |
| Finance | 473.41 | 469.53 | 469.65 | -1.45 |

**Nasdaq**

| | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 1694.07 | 1685.51 | 1685.68 | -9.30 |
| Industrials | 1375.47 | 1369.49 | 1375.23 | +4.59 |
| Banks | 1896.04 | 1877.97 | 1894.30 | +11.26 |
| Insurance | 1826.08 | 1801.96 | 1820.91 | +18.19 |
| Finance | 2246.99 | 2236.11 | 2240.01 | +3.24 |
| Transp. | 1119.23 | 1102.67 | 1118.25 | +14.96 |

**AMEX**

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 699.33 | 694.60 | 697.34 | +4.58 |

**Dow Jones Bond**

| | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 Bonds | 104.02 | -0.19 |
| 10 Utilities | 102.00 | +0.03 |
| 10 Industrials | 106.04 | -0.40 |

## Most Actives

**NYSE**

| | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unisys | 177177 | 15¾ | 14⅞ | 15¼ | +⅜ |
| Gulfstrm n | 88089 | 22⅞ | 22 | 22⅝ | — |
| WDigit s | 67428 | 41½ | 39⅝ | 40⅛ | [illegible] |
| BoisHo | 67814 | 45⅝ | 43 | 43¾ | -1½ |
| Compaq s | 62307 | 76¾ | 74⅝ | 74¾ | [illegible] |
| IBM s | 59846 | 107⅞ | 103¾ | 106⅝ | +1⅝ |
| Chrysler | 52890 | 37⅛ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | -½ |
| WBK ST n | 43795 | 33¼ | 31⅝ | 32¼ | — |
| RepubInd | 38130 | 33⅝ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ | +⅜ |
| PhilMor s | 37687 | 42⅝ | 41½ | 41⅝ | -⅝ |
| WangEl | 36563 | 27¾ | 26⅞ | 27⅛ | +½ |
| GenElec s | 36166 | 69⅞ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | -⅝ |
| PepsiCo | 35995 | 40⅝ | 40 | 40¼ | -⅜ |
| ITT Corp | 35936 | 68 | 60⅞ | 67¾ | +5¼ |
| AT&T | 35470 | 45⅛ | 44 | 44⅝ | -⅜ |

**Nasdaq**

| | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ascend | 319028 | 32⅞ | 31 | 32⅛ | -2⅝ |
| Intel s | 129419 | 95 | 92 | 93⅝ | -2 |
| Quantum s | 113738 | 40 | 38 | 38¾ | -3⅝ |
| WorldCm | 88528 | 36⅜ | 35 | 35⅜ | -1⅛ |
| S3 Inc | 65791 | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | -⅝ |
| Cisco | 63585 | 74¾ | 73⅝ | 73¾ | -⅜ |
| Iomeg | 59845 | 34¼ | 25¾ | 26⅞ | -1¼ |
| 3Com | 53265 | 57⅝ | 50⅜ | 51½ | -4 |
| CalypEn | 49185 | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | +⅝ |
| Qualcom | 49155 | 65⅞ | 61⅞ | 64⅞ | +2⅝ |
| AmtelPr | 48177 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| Microsft s | 46673 | 135¼ | 133¾ | 133⅞ | -1⅛ |
| TeleComA | 42497 | 20⅝ | 19⅞ | 20⅝ | +⅜ |
| DellCpt s | 41180 | 100⅞ | 97⅞ | 98⅝ | -2⅝ |
| BellCda g | 40729 | 19⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — |

**AMEX**

| | Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPDR | 27763 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| EchoBay | 27916 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| JTS Corp | 27840 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BemaGold | 18484 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| RoyalG g | 14940 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| PegGld | 11028 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GST Tele | 10310 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Calisci | 8719 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HanvDir | 8168 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| XCL Ltd | 7042 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Trading Activity

**NYSE**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Advanced | 1646 | 1654 |
| Declined | 1278 | 1220 |
| Unchanged | 515 | 553 |
| Total issues | 3439 | 3427 |
| New Highs | 305 | 251 |
| New Lows | 10 | 19 |

**Nasdaq**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Advanced | 1655 | 2237 |
| Declined | 1883 | 1999 |
| Unchanged | 1949 | 1504 |
| Total issues | 5487 | 5730 |
| New Highs | 193 | 385 |
| New Lows | 53 | 30 |

**AMEX**

| | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|
| Advanced | 358 | 311 |
| Declined | 237 | 270 |
| Unchanged | 169 | 146 |
| Total issues | 764 | 747 |
| New Highs | 75 | 62 |
| New Lows | 6 | 2 |

**Market Sales**

| | Today 4 p.m. | Prev. cons. |
|---|---|---|
| NYSE | 586.97 | 577.74 |
| Amex | 33.20 | 38.47 |
| Nasdaq | 718.57 | 635.55 |

In millions.

## Dividends

| Company | Per | Amt | Rec | Pay |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IRREGULAR** | | | | |
| OLS Asia HldgsADR | | b .1264 | 10-2 | 10-24 |
| **STOCK SPLIT** | | | | |
| Halter Marine Grp 3 for 2 split. | | | | |
| Inter-Tel Inc 2 for 1 split. | | | | |
| Total Renal Care 5 for 3 split. | | | | |
| Varien Corp 3 for 2 split. | | | | |
| **REVERSE STOCK SPLIT** | | | | |
| Blyth Holdings 1 for 10reverse split. | | | | |
| **INCREASED** | | | | |
| FelCor SuiteHotels | Q | .55 | 10-15 | 10-31 |
| Fortune Brands | Q | .21 | 11-12 | 12-1 |
| **INITIAL** | | | | |
| Inter-Tel Inc n | | .01 | 12-31 | 1-15 |
| **REGULAR** | | | | |
| Ameron Intl | Q | .32 | 10-23 | 11-18 |
| Central Hud-sonG&EI | Q | .535 | 10-10 | 11-1 |
| Emerald Fncl | Q | .06 | 11-21 | 12-15 |
| Fidel Fedl Bncp | Q | .10 | 10-1 | 10-13 |
| Fst Home Bancorp | Q | .10 | 10-15 | 10-31 |
| Grand Prem Fnd | Q | .08 | 10-17 | 11-1 |
| Guaranty Fncl | c | .03 | 10-15 | 11-1 |
| c- company switched from semi annual to quarterly payments. | | | | |
| Hormel Foods | Q | .155 | 10-18 | 11-15 |
| Quaker State Cp | Q | .10 | 11-15 | 12-15 |
| Stewart Enterpr | Q | .02 | 10-10 | 10-24 |
| TootsieRoll Ind | Q | .0825 | 10-6 | 10-14 |
| Wayne Svgs & Ln | Q | .155 | 10-9 | 10-24 |
| Ziegler Cos | Q | .13 | 10-3 | 10-17 |

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

## Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99.cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

# INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

**Sept. 30, 1997**

## Grains

**CORN (CBOT)** 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 257½ | 257½ | 257¾ | -1 | 194,622 |
| Mar 98 | 268¾ | 266¾ | 266¾ | -¾ | 63,936 |
| May 98 | 273 | 271¼ | 271½ | -1 | 15,968 |
| Jul 98 | 277 | 275½ | 275¾ | -½ | 27,753 |
| Sep 98 | 272 | 270¼ | 271¼ | unch. | 2,065 |
| Dec 98 | 271½ | 270¼ | 271 | unch. | 17,828 |
| Jul 99 | | | 284 | unch. | 124 |

Est. sales 59,000 Mon's sales 57,129
Mon's open int 322,410, up 2,962

**SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT)** 100 tons- dollars per ton

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 210.40 | 204.00 | 205.40 | -4.10 | 18,875 |
| Dec 97 | 200.40 | 196.20 | 197.00 | -3.10 | 46,384 |
| Jan 98 | 197.50 | 195.20 | 195.70 | -3.10 | 14,375 |
| Mar 98 | 195.30 | 192.80 | 192.90 | -2.60 | 13,299 |
| May 98 | 194.80 | 192.00 | 192.30 | -2.90 | 14,170 |
| Jul 98 | 198.00 | 194.50 | 194.80 | -3.20 | 6,513 |

Est. sales 35,000 Mon's sales 29,418
Mon's open int 115,846, up 16,223

**SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT)** 60,000 lbs- cents per lb

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 23.84 | 23.25 | 23.60 | +0.34 | 6,142 |
| Dec 97 | 24.17 | 23.57 | 23.87 | +0.13 | 55,429 |
| Jan 98 | 24.25 | 23.76 | 24.05 | +0.09 | 15,914 |
| Mar 98 | 24.48 | 23.94 | 24.22 | +0.08 | 9,122 |
| May 98 | 24.55 | 23.99 | 24.32 | +0.14 | 4,946 |
| Jul 98 | 24.60 | 24.09 | 24.35 | +0.18 | 5,173 |

Est. sales 24,000 Mon's sales 27,006
Mon's open int 99,590, up 99,589

**SOYBEANS (CBOT)** 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 97 | 627 | 620 | 621½ | -5½ | 100,266 |
| Jan 98 | 631¼ | 625 | 625¾ | -5¼ | 28,466 |
| Mar 98 | 637 | 631½ | 633 | -5¼ | 12,173 |
| May 98 | 645 | 641 | 641¾ | -5 | 11,235 |
| Jul 98 | 652 | 648 | 649 | -4¾ | 10,429 |

Est. sales 40,000 Mon's sales 41,438
Mon's open int 166,164, up 2,820

**WHEAT (CBOT)** 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 361 | 354 | 354¾ | -4¾ | 62,818 |
| Mar 98 | 374 | 368 | 368¾ | -4 | 25,578 |
| May 98 | 381 | 375¼ | 376¼ | -3¼ | 5,118 |
| Jul 98 | 381 | 375 | 377 | -3¼ | 11,123 |

Est. sales 18,000 Mon's sales 16,444
Mon's open int 107,453, up 355

## Livestock

**CATTLE (CMER)** 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 68.42 | 67.60 | 67.70 | -0.55 | 18,503 |
| Dec 97 | 68.10 | 67.07 | 67.10 | -0.77 | 32,988 |
| Feb 98 | 70.47 | 69.77 | 69.85 | -0.70 | 16,157 |
| Apr 98 | 73.32 | 72.85 | 72.95 | -0.52 | 10,216 |
| Jun 98 | 70.25 | 69.70 | 69.77 | -0.42 | 6,823 |
| Aug 98 | 70.15 | 69.50 | 69.50 | -0.50 | 2,100 |

Est. sales 14,228 Mon's sales 16,173
Mon's open int 92,288, up 145

**FEEDER CATTLE (CMER)** 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 78.40 | 77.85 | 77.95 | -0.27 | 6,316 |
| Nov 97 | 79.60 | 78.75 | 78.82 | -0.72 | 4,189 |
| Jan 98 | 80.40 | 79.60 | 79.67 | -0.87 | 3,473 |
| Mar 98 | 80.37 | 79.35 | 79.47 | -0.87 | 1,743 |
| Apr 98 | 80.35 | 79.60 | 79.60 | -0.90 | 640 |
| May 98 | 81.15 | 80.50 | 80.60 | -0.80 | 683 |

Est. sales 4,453 Mon's sales 3,414
Mon's open int 18,270, up 113

**HOGS-Lean (CMER)** 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 69.97 | 67.70 | 67.80 | -1.82 | 9,353 |
| Dec 97 | 65.85 | 63.42 | 63.42 | -2.00 | 11,246 |
| Feb 98 | 64.75 | 62.50 | 62.50 | -2.00 | 4,347 |
| Apr 98 | 60.95 | 59.00 | 59.02 | -1.75 | 1,791 |
| Jun 98 | 67.05 | 65.65 | 65.72 | -1.12 | 1,405 |

Est. sales 12,942 Mon's sales 6,756
Mon's open int 29,356, up 699

**PORK BELLIES (CMER)** 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb 98 | 64.00 | 62.00 | 63.52 | +0.37 | 5,456 |
| Mar 98 | 63.75 | 61.95 | 63.42 | +0.22 | 515 |
| May 98 | 64.90 | 63.40 | 64.90 | +1.00 | 114 |

Est. sales 2,575 Mon's sales 1,955
Mon's open int 6,213, up 395

## Food

**COCOA (NCSE)** 10 metric tons- $ per ton

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 1692 | 1655 | 1679 | -3 | 40,889 |
| Mar 98 | 1721 | 1684 | 1711 | -1 | 24,478 |
| May 98 | 1740 | 1710 | 1731 | -1 | 12,034 |
| Jul 98 | 1762 | 1745 | 1750 | -1 | 3,575 |
| Sep 98 | 1775 | 1767 | 1767 | -1 | 4,510 |
| Dec 98 | 1790 | 1784 | 1784 | -1 | 6,716 |

Est. sales 8,536 Mon's sales 6,613
Mon's open int 102,584, up 439

**COFFEE C (NCSE)** 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 163.50 | 160.00 | 162.50 | +1.75 | 12,618 |
| Mar 98 | 152.00 | 149.00 | 151.40 | +1.60 | 6,449 |
| May 98 | 146.75 | 144.00 | 146.40 | +1.40 | 1,954 |
| Jul 98 | 141.40 | 138.85 | 141.40 | +1.40 | 1,856 |
| Sep 98 | 137.00 | 135.00 | 136.40 | +1.40 | 505 |

Est. sales 6,336 Mon's sales 9,491
Mon's open int 23,730, up 268

**SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE)** 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar 98 | 11.60 | 11.50 | 11.56 | unch. | 94,247 |
| May 98 | 11.73 | 11.62 | 11.68 | -0.01 | 24,363 |
| Jul 98 | 11.57 | 11.47 | 11.51 | -0.02 | 18,105 |
| Oct 98 | 11.56 | 11.49 | 11.50 | -0.02 | 14,991 |

Est. sales 21,646 Mon's sales 26,919
Mon's open int 163,308, off 3,269

**ORANGE JUICE (NCTN)** 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 97 | 74.10 | 71.55 | 72.10 | +0.40 | 17,919 |
| Jan 98 | 76.75 | 74.55 | 75.00 | +0.20 | 10,142 |
| Mar 98 | 79.50 | 77.40 | 77.75 | +0.25 | 7,023 |
| May 98 | 81.90 | 80.00 | 80.50 | +0.40 | 1,714 |

Est. sales 5,000 Mon's sales 2,184
Mon's open int 37,851, up 148

## Metals

**GOLD (NCMX)** 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 335.00 | 328.00 | 334.30 | +6.20 | 3,993 |
| Nov 97 | | | 335.30 | +6.50 | |
| Dec 97 | 337.90 | 330.00 | 336.90 | +6.50 | 115,088 |
| Feb 98 | 339.50 | 331.40 | 338.20 | +6.40 | 15,884 |
| Apr 98 | 341.60 | 333.60 | 340.00 | +6.40 | 5,825 |
| Jun 98 | 342.50 | 339.50 | 342.00 | +6.50 | 8,851 |
| Aug 98 | | | 343.90 | +6.50 | 4,705 |
| Oct 98 | | | 346.00 | +6.50 | 470 |
| Dec 98 | 349.50 | 347.00 | 348.10 | +6.50 | 8,377 |

Est. sales 85,000 Mon's sales 39,195
Mon's open int 197,642, off 864

**HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX)** 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 98.20 | 95.65 | 95.65 | -2.40 | 3,201 |
| Nov 97 | 99.00 | 95.60 | 96.45 | -2.55 | 1,946 |
| Dec 97 | 99.60 | 94.90 | 97.00 | -2.45 | 25,418 |
| Jan 98 | 98.90 | 96.40 | 97.00 | -2.25 | 1,880 |
| Feb 98 | 99.25 | 97.00 | 97.00 | -2.15 | 1,079 |
| Mar 98 | 99.15 | 96.00 | 97.00 | -2.00 | 4,927 |
| Apr 98 | | | 96.80 | -1.90 | 919 |
| May 98 | 98.20 | 96.65 | 96.45 | -1.9[illegible] | 2,463 |
| Jun 98 | 98.00 | 96.40 | 96.40 | -1.[illegible] | 869 |

Est. sales 18,000 Mon's sales 23,497
Mon's open int 49,649, up 47,324

**SILVER (NCMX)** 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 525.00 | 518.70 | 518.70 | +12.20 | 78 |
| Nov 97 | | | 521.20 | +12.70 | |
| Dec 97 | 533.00 | 507.50 | 523.20 | +12.70 | 65,137 |
| Jan 98 | 526.00 | 524.70 | 524.70 | +12.70 | 23 |
| Mar 98 | 540.00 | 518.50 | 529.90 | +12.90 | 13,541 |
| May 98 | 542.00 | 533.40 | 533.40 | +12.90 | 3,261 |
| Jul 98 | 540.00 | 535.00 | 537.10 | +12.90 | 2,366 |
| Sep 98 | 540.80 | 537.00 | 540.80 | +12.90 | 648 |

Est. sales 35,000 Mon's sales 46,368
Mon's open int 90,894, up 8,364

**PLATINUM (NMER)** 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 435.00 | 428.00 | 432.50 | +1.30 | 3,414 |
| Jan 98 | 434.00 | 427.10 | 431.50 | +4.50 | 9,781 |
| Apr 98 | 424.00 | 421.50 | 424.00 | +4.50 | 735 |
| Jul 98 | | | 420.00 | +4.50 | 3 |

Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 7,414
Mon's open int 13,933, up 593

**LONDON METALS (LME)** Dollars per metric ton

| | Close | | Previous | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Aluminum (High Grade)** | | | | |
| Spot | 1638½ | 1639½ | 1633.00 | 1634.00 |
| Forward | 1641½ | 1642½ | 1640.00 | 1641.00 |
| **Copper Cathodes (High Grade)** | | | | |
| Spot | 2133.00 | 2134.00 | 2145.00 | 2146.00 |
| Forward | 2153.00 | 2154.00 | 2166.00 | 2167.00 |
| **Lead** | | | | |
| Spot | 640½ | 641½ | 646.00 | 648.00 |
| Forward | 645.00 | 646.00 | 650.00 | 652.00 |
| **Nickel** | | | | |
| Spot | 6770.00 | 6780.00 | 6950.00 | 6960.00 |
| Forward | 6860.00 | 6870.00 | 7040.00 | 7050.00 |
| **Tin** | | | | |
| Spot | 5625.00 | 5640.00 | 5640.00 | 5650.00 |
| Forward | 5675.00 | 5680.00 | 5680.00 | 5690.00 |
| **Zinc (Special High Grade)** | | | | |
| Spot | 1435.00 | 1428.00 | 1604.00 | 1609.00 |
| Forward | 1357.00 | 1358.00 | 1424.00 | 1425.00 |

## Financial

**US T BILLS (CMER)** $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

| | High | Low | Close | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 94.98 | 94.97 | 94.98 | unch. | 4,880 |
| Mar 98 | 94.98 | 94.97 | 94.97 | -0.01 | 3,204 |
| Jun 98 | | | 94.90 | unch. | 182 |

Est. sales 384 Mon's sales 638
Mon's open int 8,204, up 64

**5 YR TREASURY (CBOT)** $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct

| | High | Low | Close | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 107-35 | 107-18 | 107-26 | -04 | 232,087 |

Est. sales 43,865 Mon's sales 14,568
Mon's open int 232,089, off 6,296

**10 YR TREASURY (CBOT)** $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

| | High | Low | Close | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 110-13 | 110-00 | 110-04 | -04 | 369,372 |
| Mar 98 | 110-07 | 109-21 | 109-25 | -04 | 12,383 |
| Jun 98 | | | 109-14 | -04 | 1 |

Est. sales 65,565 Mon's sales 27,310
Mon's open int 381,756, off 10,588

**US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT)** (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

| | High | Low | Close | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 115-26 | 115-04 | 115-09 | -11 | 612,210 |
| Mar 98 | 115-23 | 114-27 | 115-00 | -10 | 38,436 |
| Jun 98 | | | 114-20 | -11 | 2,220 |
| Sep 98 | | | 114-10 | -11 | 1,906 |

Est. sales 285,000 Mon's sales 152,095
Mon's open int 659,196, off 17,711

**LONG GILT (LIFFE)** £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

| | High | Low | Close | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 119-17 | 119-00 | 119-11 | +0-07 | 172,238 |
| Mar 98 | 119-09 | 118-31 | 119-07 | +0-06 | 24 |

Est. sales: 77,503. Prev. sales: 88,211
Prev. open int.: 172,262 off 4,783

**GERMAN GOV. BUND (LIFFE)** DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

| | High | Low | Close | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 103.01 | 102.72 | 102.96 | +0.22 | 286,216 |
| Mar 98 | 102.20 | 102.03 | 102.19 | +0.23 | 5,678 |

Est. sales: 123,066. Prev. sales: 100,762
Prev. open int.: 291,994 up 6,786

**10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)** FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 99.80 | 99.50 | 99.74 | + 0.26 | 133,833 |
| Mar 98 | 99.14 | 98.90 | 99.12 | + 0.26 | 2,797 |

Est. sales: 89,433.
Open int.: 137,630 off 7,321.

**ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE)** ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 112.16 | 111.51 | 111.96 | +0.32 | 118,900 |
| Mar 98 | 112.00 | 112.00 | 111.91 | +0.32 | 1,310 |

Est. sales: 57,453. Prev. sales: 57,039
Prev. open int.: 120,210 off 7,154

**LIBOR 1-MONTH (CMER)** $3 million- pts of 100 pct.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 94.36 | 94.34 | 94.35 | unch. | 28,454 |
| Nov 97 | 94.32 | 94.31 | 94.32 | unch. | 31,091 |
| Dec 97 | 94.16 | 94.14 | 94.15 | unch. | 8,860 |

Est. sales 7,838 Mon's sales 5,014
Mon's open int 72,619, off 180

**EURODOLLARS (CMER)** $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 94.24 | 94.22 | 94.23 | unch. | 25,539 |
| Dec 97 | 94.18 | 94.15 | 94.17 | unch. | 590,553 |
| Mar 98 | 94.12 | 94.09 | 94.10 | -0.01 | 402,178 |
| Jun 98 | 94.03 | 93.99 | 94.01 | -0.01 | 314,323 |
| Sep 98 | 93.95 | 93.90 | 93.92 | -0.01 | 240,100 |
| Dec 98 | 93.83 | 93.79 | 93.80 | -0.02 | 216,956 |
| Mar 99 | 93.82 | 93.77 | 93.79 | -0.02 | 147,872 |
| Jun 99 | 93.78 | 93.73 | 93.74 | -0.02 | 118,110 |
| Sep 99 | 93.74 | 93.70 | 93.71 | -0.02 | 98,523 |
| Dec 99 | 93.68 | 93.63 | 93.64 | -0.02 | 85,383 |
| Mar 00 | 93.68 | 93.63 | 93.64 | -0.02 | 73,092 |
| Jun 00 | 93.65 | 93.60 | 93.60 | -0.03 | 59,729 |

Est. sales 420,931 Mon's sales 193,755
Mon's open int 2,495,841, up 7,066

**BRITISH POUND (CMER)** 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 1.6120 | 1.6042 | 1.6114 | +0.0042 | 28,097 |
| Mar 98 | | | 1.6050 | +0.0042 | 235 |
| Jun 98 | | | 1.5988 | +0.0042 | 27 |

Est. sales 4,829 Mon's sales 6,772
Mon's open int 28,359, off 145

**CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER)** 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | .7286 | .7260 | .7270 | +0.0009 | 46,818 |
| Mar 98 | .7322 | .7290 | .7302 | +0.0008 | 1,461 |
| Jun 98 | .7330 | .7330 | .7324 | +0.0007 | 429 |

Est. sales 8,147 Mon's sales 4,096
Mon's open int 49,051, off 400

**GERMAN MARK (CMER)** 125,000 marks, $ per mark

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | .5709 | .5668 | .5705 | +0.0001 | 56,192 |
| Mar 98 | .5736 | .5717 | .5736 | +0.0001 | 2,334 |
| Jun 98 | .5766 | .5754 | .5766 | +0.0001 | 2,511 |

Est. sales 15,888 Mon's sales 11,651
Mon's open int 61,137, off 2,029

**JAPANESE YEN (CMER)** 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | .8410 | .8316 | .8392 | +0.0039 | 75,341 |
| Mar 98 | .8484 | .8442 | .8504 | +0.0040 | 790 |
| Jun 98 | | | .8618 | +0.0041 | 165 |

Est. sales 16,552 Mon's sales 6,659
Mon's open int 76,297, off 123

**SWISS FRANC (CMER)** 125,000 francs, $ per franc

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | .6968 | .6918 | .6956 | +0.0017 | 36,124 |
| Mar 98 | | | .7025 | +0.0017 | 1,418 |
| Jun 98 | | | .7092 | +0.0017 | 175 |

Est. sales 7,209 Mon's sales 5,040
Mon's open int 37,823, off 1,158

**MEXICAN PESO (CMER)** 500,000 pesos, $ per peso

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | .12540 | .12485 | .12527 | +.00369 | 24,130 |
| Mar 98 | .12125 | .12070 | .12107 | +.00461 | 8,483 |
| Jun 98 | .11705 | .11700 | .11735 | +.00461 | 1,874 |

Est. sales 7,482 Mon's sales 5,136
Mon's open int 35,683, off 59

**3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)** £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 92.59 | 92.56 | 92.58 | +0.02 | 128,368 |
| Mar 98 | 92.55 | 92.48 | 92.53 | +0.02 | 105,963 |
| Jun 98 | 92.55 | 92.48 | 92.55 | Unch. | 89,017 |
| Sep 98 | 92.73 | 92.62 | 92.69 | -0.03 | 68,097 |
| Dec 98 | 92.92 | 92.81 | 92.88 | -0.04 | 59,905 |
| Mar 99 | 93.12 | 93.03 | 93.08 | -0.04 | 61,534 |
| Jun 99 | 93.30 | 93.24 | 93.26 | -0.04 | 39,486 |
| Sep 99 | 93.43 | 93.38 | 93.40 | -0.04 | 27,452 |

Est. sales: 123,870. Prev. sales: 155,829
Prev. open int.: 639,258 off 8,813

**3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE)** DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 96.60 | 96.59 | 96.60 | +0.02 | 8,709 |
| Nov 97 | N.T. | N.T. | 96.50 | +0.02 | 692 |
| Dec 97 | 96.43 | 96.39 | 96.42 | +0.02 | 287,249 |
| Mar 98 | 96.20 | 96.15 | 96.19 | +0.02 | 294,984 |
| Jun 98 | 95.97 | 95.91 | 95.95 | +0.03 | 256,459 |
| Sep 98 | 95.78 | 95.74 | 95.77 | +0.03 | 187,253 |
| Dec 98 | 95.58 | 95.55 | 95.57 | +0.03 | 160,867 |
| Mar 99 | 95.42 | 95.38 | 95.41 | +0.03 | 164,953 |
| Jun 99 | 95.28 | 95.24 | 95.26 | +0.02 | 76,809 |
| Sep 99 | 95.14 | 95.13 | 95.13 | +0.02 | 66,485 |
| Dec 99 | 94.99 | 94.98 | 94.99 | +0.03 | 60,288 |

Est. sales: 183,882. Prev. sales: 137,014
Prev. open int.: 1,626,383 up 4,687

**3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF)** FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 96.42 | 96.38 | 96.40 | + 0.02 | 37,393 |
| Mar 98 | 96.19 | 96.14 | 96.17 | + 0.02 | 33,831 |
| Jun 98 | 95.94 | 95.92 | 95.94 | + 0.02 | 27,030 |
| Sep 98 | 95.79 | 95.75 | 95.77 | + 0.01 | 22,058 |
| Dec 98 | 95.63 | 95.58 | 95.61 | + 0.01 | 26,756 |
| Mar 99 | 95.48 | 95.44 | 95.47 | + 0.02 | 34,624 |

Est. sales: 42,277.
Open int.: 216,914 up 2,485.

**3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE)** ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 93.95 | 93.87 | 93.90 | -0.01 | 95,881 |
| Mar 98 | 94.69 | 94.60 | 94.65 | +0.02 | 97,528 |
| Jun 98 | 95.11 | 95.02 | 95.07 | +0.03 | 80,988 |
| Sep 98 | 95.22 | 95.12 | 95.17 | +0.03 | 54,472 |
| Dec 98 | 95.20 | 95.10 | 95.15 | +0.03 | 45,135 |
| Mar 99 | 95.10 | 95.02 | 95.07 | +0.04 | 26,012 |

Est. sales: 50,958. Prev. sales: 81,354
Prev. open int.: 416,874 off 6,663

## Industrials

**COTTON 2 (NCTN)** 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 70.90 | 69.40 | 69.40 | -1.14 | 67 |
| Dec 97 | 73.05 | 71.50 | 71.55 | -1.54 | 47,749 |
| Mar 98 | 74.25 | 73.10 | 73.16 | -1.14 | 15,063 |
| May 98 | 74.85 | 73.80 | 73.88 | -1.10 | 6,491 |
| Jul 98 | 75.35 | 74.55 | 74.57 | -1.03 | 6,248 |

Est. sales 35,000 Mon's sales 4,896
Mon's open int 84,769, up 424

**HEATING OIL (NMER)** 42,000 gal, cents per gal

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 97 | 59.70 | 58.60 | 58.77 | -0.48 | 47,308 |
| Dec 97 | 60.40 | 59.60 | 59.70 | -0.30 | 29,212 |
| Jan 98 | 60.90 | 60.10 | 60.25 | -0.25 | 21,390 |
| Feb 98 | 60.85 | 60.20 | 60.35 | -0.20 | 12,557 |
| Mar 98 | 59.95 | 59.40 | 59.45 | -0.15 | 8,551 |
| Apr 98 | 58.10 | 57.85 | 57.85 | -0.15 | 4,598 |
| May 98 | 56.65 | 56.50 | 56.50 | -0.15 | 3,901 |

Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 52,010
Mon's open int 150,608, off 4,014

**LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER)** 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 97 | 21.48 | 21.15 | 21.18 | -0.08 | 105,947 |
| Dec 97 | 21.38 | 21.05 | 21.12 | -0.05 | 78,464 |
| Jan 98 | 21.28 | 21.00 | 21.04 | -0.06 | 41,033 |
| Feb 98 | 21.14 | 20.92 | 20.95 | -0.08 | 30,495 |
| Mar 98 | 21.06 | 20.85 | 20.87 | -0.05 | 12,782 |
| Apr 98 | 21.00 | 20.76 | 20.80 | -0.11 | 10,444 |

Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 160,775
Mon's open int 415,352, up 21,301

**NATURAL GAS (NMER)** 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 97 | 3.190 | 2.930 | 3.082 | +0.067 | 52,797 |
| Dec 97 | 3.250 | 3.020 | 3.156 | +0.058 | 31,754 |
| Jan 98 | 3.215 | 3.006 | 3.120 | +0.036 | 27,758 |
| Feb 98 | 2.860 | 2.690 | 2.772 | +0.018 | 18,734 |
| Mar 98 | 2.595 | 2.470 | 2.540 | +0.016 | 12,640 |
| Apr 98 | 2.370 | 2.270 | 2.335 | +0.020 | 7,805 |

Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 72,016
Mon's open int 232,438, off 7,848

**UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER)** 42,000 gal, cents per gal

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 97 | 61.40 | 60.40 | 60.66 | -0.17 | 42,653 |
| Dec 97 | 60.50 | 59.70 | 59.91 | -0.06 | 16,151 |
| Jan 98 | 60.20 | 59.60 | 59.74 | -0.08 | 15,155 |
| Feb 98 | 60.25 | 59.99 | 59.99 | -0.08 | 4,825 |
| Mar 98 | 60.70 | 60.59 | 60.59 | -0.08 | 5,917 |
| Apr 98 | 63.50 | 63.19 | 63.19 | -0.08 | 3,992 |
| May 98 | | | 62.99 | -0.08 | 2,405 |
| Jun 98 | | | 62.79 | -0.08 | 1,384 |

Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 45,411
Mon's open int 103,890, up 949

**GASOIL (IPE)** U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 97 | 181.25 | 177.25 | 180.75 | +5.25 | 19,632 |
| Nov 97 | 182.75 | 179.00 | 182.25 | +5.00 | 20,387 |
| Dec 97 | 184.00 | 180.50 | 183.50 | +4.25 | 16,077 |
| Jan 98 | 185.00 | 181.75 | 184.75 | +4.25 | 13,238 |
| Feb 98 | 185.00 | 182.25 | 184.75 | +4.25 | 7,642 |
| Mar 98 | 180.50 | 180.25 | 182.50 | +4.00 | 4,929 |
| Apr 98 | N.T. | N.T. | 180.25 | +3.75 | 2,421 |

Est. sales: 21,801. Prev. sales: 21,471
Prev. open int.: 94,113 up 1,450

**BRENT OIL (IPE)** U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 97 | 20.13 | 19.80 | 19.90 | -0.05 | 62,817 |
| Dec 97 | 20.11 | 19.80 | 19.91 | Unch. | 34,965 |
| Jan 98 | 20.04 | 19.75 | 19.83 | Unch. | 26,322 |
| Feb 98 | 19.92 | 19.68 | 19.76 | +0.01 | 9,581 |
| Mar 98 | 19.80 | 19.58 | 19.66 | Unch. | 4,433 |
| Apr 98 | 19.65 | 19.48 | 19.56 | -0.02 | 2,302 |

Est. sales: 46,104. Prev. sales: 48,801
Prev. open int.: 151,139 off 498

## Stock Indexes

**SP COMP INDEX (CMER)** 500 x index

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 965.00 | 955.10 | 957.20 | -4.55 | 184,876 |
| Mar 98 | 974.00 | 965.50 | 969.00 | -3.05 | 3,817 |
| Jun 98 | 983.80 | 977.50 | 977.50 | -3.90 | 751 |

Est. sales N.A. Mon's sales 50,485
Mon's open int 188,836, off 2,358

**FTSE 100 (LIFFE)** £25 per index point

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 97 | 5340.0 | 5286.0 | 5326.0 | +22.0 | 64,118 |
| Mar 98 | N.T | N.T | 5373.0 | +22.0 | 1,973 |

Est. sales: 9,955. Prev. sales: 7,333
Prev. open int.: 68,091 off 694

**CAC 40 (MATIF)** FF200 per index point

| | High | Low | Latest | Chge | OpInt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep 97 | 3023.0 | 3005.0 | 3004.5 | +16.5 | 23,190 |
| Oct 97 | 3020.0 | 3007.0 | 3013.0 | +16.5 | 32,582 |
| Nov 97 | 3022.5 | 3021.0 | 3020.5 | +16.5 | 4,635 |
| Dec 97 | 3042.0 | 3023.0 | 3028.5 | +16.5 | 15,362 |
| Mar 98 | 3058.0 | 3058.0 | 3052.0 | +18.0 | 11,105 |

Est. sales: 49,139.
Open int.: 100,965 up 9,315.

## Commodity Indexes

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Moody's | 1,542.40 | 1,542.20 |
| Reuters | 1,890.30 | 1,893.00 |
| D.J. Futures | 145.36 | 145.87 |
| CRB | 243.06 | 243.47 |

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

مكرر من الأصل

# Jobless Rolls Grow Before French Talks

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

PARIS — France's unemployment rolls rose by 19,600 in August, the government said Tuesday, as a fragile economic recovery failed to absorb all the workers entering the labor force, heightening tensions before a jobs conference.

The unemployment rate was unchanged from July at 12.5 percent, the Employment Ministry said. Except for the 12.6 percent record high of June, the rate has been at 12.5 percent for the last 12 months.

The number of people seeking employment and claiming benefits rose by 0.6 percent, to 3.13 million, in August, the ministry said.

"We remain in a situation where the economy is improving, especially business confidence," said Emmanuel Ferry of Credit Commercial de France, "but it's insufficient to lower the unemployment rate. The debate over jobs between government and employers carries the risk of more uncertainty."

The government has called employers and unions to a conference Oct. 10 to discuss job creation and implementation of a cut in the workweek to 35 hours from 39 with no loss in pay. The government maintains that the reduction will create private demand for more jobs.

To persuade reluctant employers to attend the conference, Prime Minister Lionel Jospin has held out the possibility of tax breaks for companies that implement the shortened workweek, which he said would be introduced gradually.

Companies are expressing unhappiness about the jobs plan and its potential higher costs, especially after the government raised the corporate profit tax.

Justifying the need for government action on jobs, Mr. Jospin said economic growth of 3 percent a year over the next five years would reduce joblessness by only 70,000 people a year. The government estimates that the economy will grow 2.3 percent this year and 3.0 percent next year.

The unemployment news had little impact on French markets, where the yield on the benchmark 10-year government bond fell to 5.47 percent from 5.51 percent Monday and the benchmark CAC-40 stock index rose 19.30 points to close at 3,008.26. *(Bloomberg, AFP)*

# TV Licenses Spark Battle in Hungary

## Ex-U.S. Envoy's Firm Sues Over Alleged Politicization of Contract Awards

By Christine Spolar
*Washington Post Service*

BUDAPEST — A pioneer of commercial television in Eastern Europe has gone to court to lay bare just how and why broadcast licenses were handed out in the region's last untested market.

The court battle pits Central European Media Enterprises — controlled by Ronald Lauder, heir to the Estee Lauder cosmetics fortune and former U.S. ambassador to Austria — against Hungary's newly established broadcasting board in a highly public dispute over privatization of the airwaves in this former Communist country.

The debate over television broadcasting in Eastern Europe — particularly over how to open the state-run airwaves to private enterprise — has led to bitter battles over who manages state television, who sits on regulatory boards and who decides how independent the broadcasts will be.

CME, as the Lauder enterprise is known, says the National Radio and Television Commission broke the law by giving broadcast licenses to two European media groups that had made far lower bids.

CME alleges, in essence, that board members — politicians representing every major party in Hungary — decided which companies would receive licenses and then rearranged scorecards to fit their votes. The panel also ignored competition deadlines and allowed one of the companies to submit a late bid, CME contends.

If the board's votes were cast solely on the basis of money, the Lauder group would appear to have a strong argument. CME bid $20 million more than its competitors for the 10-year licenses. But broadcast commissioners said in court this month that they were looking for more than just money in creating the first private stations in Hungary.

"This is Eastern Europe, and here people are always suspecting politics or corruption to explain things," said Mihaly Revesz, the head of the seven-member commission and a former adviser to Prime Minister Gyula Horn. "In this case, I'm comfortable with the broadcast landscape."

CME's challenge could result in a trial. This month, a judge ordered the broadcast board to submit minutes of its meetings concerning the licenses and all applications.

Hungary has been bedeviled by politics in its efforts to expand broadcasting into the private sector. It took far longer than its neighbors to approve a media law that set up the broadcast board and the rules for how licenses for private national stations — tough competition for state-run television — could be sold.

But reports of the contract award this summer — and in particular the discrepancy in bids — spawned speculation among media analysts about possible political deals within the commission and the integrity of the licensing process.

"The media law has loopholes," said Marton Kozak, a sociologist who edits Media Figyelo, a media newsletter. "The rules of the game weren't clear, and the law allowed questions to be raised."

The broadcasting battle also has reinforced broader concerns about doing business in a country that has lured more Western investment than any other Eastern European nation — and, at times, been tainted by claims of government finagling.

The licenses, awarded after two rounds of voting, went to CLT-Ufa, Europe's biggest broadcasting group in which the German media group Bertelsmann AG is a large investor, and to a media consortium headed by Scandinavian Broadcasting System, which includes MTM Communications, the largest television-production company in Hungary.

Representatives of both companies rebuffed suggestions of favoritism and pointed out that, on paper, they had promised more public-service programs.

But it is unclear from a review of the applications just what constituted public-service programming, and station chiefs said they were still trying to pull together their programs and could not discuss specific shows.

CME is often regarded as the most experienced operator in Eastern Europe — and at times one of the most criticized.

With local partners, it runs television stations in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Ukraine and Slovenia, and it plans to launch one in Poland in October. Its track record in the Czech Republic and Romania, plus reports of a questionable local partnership in Ukraine, intensified scrutiny here.

In Romania, CME's independent station was linked to the election last year of the first non-Communist government since the collapse of communism in the region. In the Czech Republic, the popular CME station has been chastised for carrying frivolous American fare and for producing a misleading documentary on Gypsies that set off a wave of emigration to Canada.

Mr. Revesz said he had had long talks with the Czech television chairman before he reviewed the applications. He said he was aware of the Romanian experience.

"I feel quite sure that we made the right decision," he said.

# BUNDESBANK: *Official Says It Will Yield Autonomy in Coordinating Euro*

Continued from Page 13

The comments by Mr. Issing, considered a potential candidate to serve as a director at the proposed European central bank, add to the momentum that recently has emerged behind the single-currency project and help to rescue the euro from months of distrust.

It long has been suspected that the Bundesbank privately takes the rest of Europe into consideration in its deliberations, although it seldom has conceded publicly that it looks beyond the German border. Mr. Issing's comments contrast sharply with Bundesbank pronouncements and interest-rate moves in past years that have raised political and economic tensions in Europe.

Increases in interest rates, coordinated among Europe's central bankers, will be vital to building the credibility of the new central bank, Mr. Issing said, leaving no doubt that the Bundesbank will maintain its vigilance against inflation in the run-up to the euro's inauguration.

A too-easy monetary policy in the May-December period could damage the credibility of the European central bank in its critical starting phase, he said.

"In no case can inflation potential be allowed during this time," he said. "Otherwise the European central bank, just as it starts its operations, will need to fight inflation potential that the national central banks have created."

"The goal of the national central banks in this intermediate period of May to December must be directed very exactly at helping the European central bank to a good start," he added.

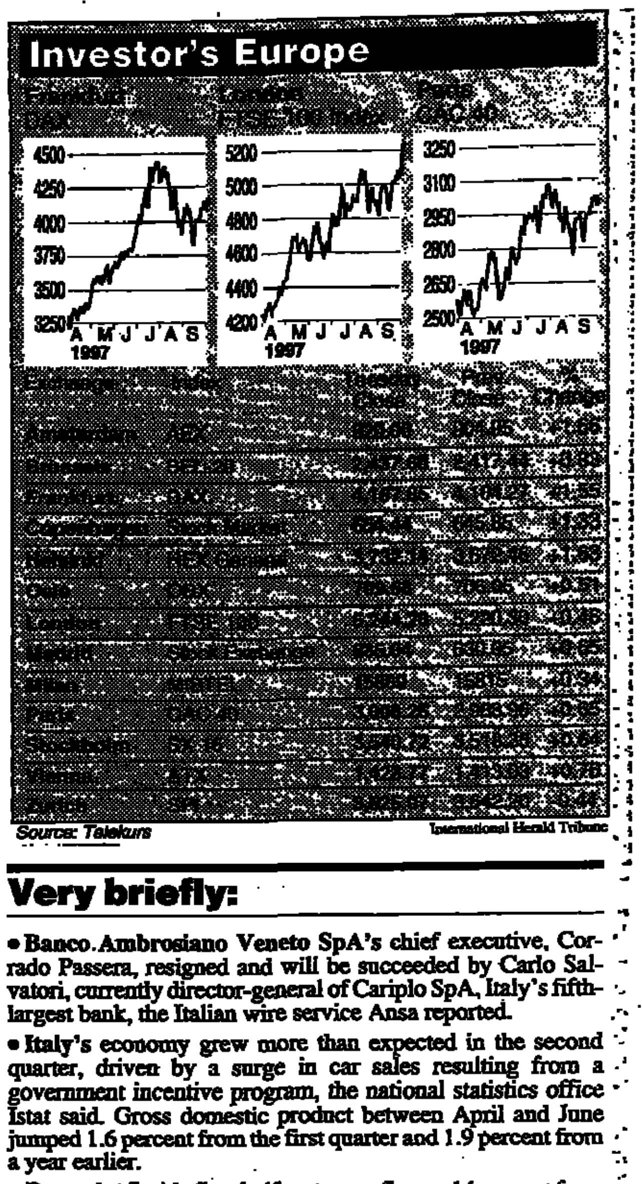
Investors who have been confounded by the outlook for the Bundesbank's next interest-rate increase must cope with a period of continued nervousness, Mr. Issing's comments made clear. He said he agreed with some Bundesbank observers that German monetary policy at the moment was "clearly expansive." While saying German inflation would not worsen in the coming months, he warned that "the entire inflation trend no longer is correct."

"We have already reached the bottom of the inflation trough, and that period for the foreseeable future lies behind us," he said.

The increase in prices of imported goods in August, the sharpest in eight years, is worrisome, he said.

"One cannot overlook that these eventually feed through into consumer prices and are an advance indicator for the consumer price index," Mr. Issing said.

Asked whether the Bundesbank intended to raise German interest rates slowly and smoothly when it did decide to move or whether it favored fast and steep increases, Mr. Issing replied: "If we act and how we act depends on the situation. We act according to the situation. In the past, whether we were moving up or down, we took strong steps if that is what the situation required."




## Very briefly:

- **Banco Ambrosiano Veneto SpA's** chief executive, Corrado Passera, resigned and will be succeeded by Carlo Salvatori, currently director-general of Cariplo SpA, Italy's fifth-largest bank, the Italian wire service Ansa reported.
- **Italy's** economy grew more than expected in the second quarter, driven by a surge in car sales resulting from a government incentive program, the national statistics office Istat said. Gross domestic product between April and June jumped 1.6 percent from the first quarter and 1.9 percent from a year earlier.
- **Parmalat SpA's** first-half pretax profit rose 14 percent from a year earlier, to 167 billion lire ($98 million). Sales rose 19 percent, to 3.19 trillion lire.
- **Royal Dutch/Shell Group** will reduce the work force in its European oil-products division by as much as 15 percent as part of a restructuring. As many as 2,850 jobs in the division could be lost within three years, Shell said.
- **Cordiant PLC,** a British advertising company, said first-half net income rose 31 percent, to £11.8 million ($19 million), or 2.7 pence a share. Cordiant also said it would split into Saatchi & Saatchi PLC and Cordiant Communications Group PLC, which will jointly own Zenith Media Worldwide.
- **Friends Provident** of Britain was fined a record £450,000 for "serious failings" linked to selling of pensions by the insurer in the late 1980s and early 1990s.
- **Britain's** international development secretary, Clare Short, called on European consumers to continue buying bananas from Caribbean rather than Central American producers, despite a World Trade Organization ruling against the European Union policy favoring imports from the Caribbean.
- **ABB AG,** one of the parents of **Asea Brown Boveri,** said it had won a contract valued at about $500 million from **Yanbu Petrochemical Co.** to build an ethylene plant in Saudi Arabia.

*Bloomberg, Reuters*

# WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**Tuesday, Oct. 0**
Prices in local currencies.
*Telekurs*

## Amsterdam
AEX index: 978.88
Previous: 984.95

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABN-AMRO | 40.70 | 39.90 | 40.30 | 40.20 |
| Aegon | 159.40 | 157.80 | 159.40 | 157.70 |
| Ahold | 53.98 | 52.60 | 53.80 | 52.50 |
| Akzo Nobel | 340.20 | 335.10 | 340.10 | 333 |
| Baan Co. | 145 | 142.50 | 143.50 | 143.30 |
| Bols Wess cva | 35 | 34.20 | 34.90 | 34.60 |
| CSM cva | 93.10 | 92.20 | 92.50 | 93 |
| Dordtsche Pet | 113 | 111 | 112.30 | 110.80 |
| DSM | 196.30 | 194 | 194.40 | 194.30 |
| Elsevier | 29.10 | 28.60 | 28.90 | 28.30 |
| Fortis Amev | 83.70 | 82.40 | 83.10 | 83 |
| Getronics | 62.30 | 60.70 | 62.30 | 60.90 |
| G-Broc cva | 55.80 | 53.90 | 55.70 | 52.50 |
| Hagemeyer | 101.60 | 100 | 101.50 | 100.40 |
| Heineken | 350.10 | 346.90 | 349.10 | 349.30 |
| Hoogovens cva | 132 | 128.90 | 129 | 129.90 |
| Hunt Douglas | 86.20 | 84.50 | 85.20 | 84.50 |
| ING Group | 91.50 | 90.60 | 91.40 | 90.50 |
| KLM | 69.50 | 68.60 | 69.50 | 69.50 |
| KNP BT | 55.20 | 54 | 54.30 | 53.70 |
| KPN | 78.60 | 77.50 | 78.20 | 77.50 |
| Nedlloyd Gp | 67 | 65.70 | 66.70 | 65.90 |
| Nutricia | 59.80 | 59.20 | 59.80 | 59 |
| Oce Grinten | 253.50 | 248.50 | 251.90 | 248 |
| Philips Elec | 168.50 | 161.60 | 168.40 | 159.90 |
| Polygram | 115.50 | 113 | 115.30 | 113 |
| Randstad Hdg | 83 | 80.70 | 81.90 | 82.20 |
| Robeco | 195 | 194.20 | 195 | 192 |
| Rodamco | 60.90 | 60.50 | 60.90 | 60.50 |
| Rolinco | 194.50 | 194 | 194 | 192.20 |
| Rorento | 118.30 | 118.20 | 118.30 | 118 |
| Royal Dutch | 111.80 | 110 | 111.40 | 110 |
| Unilever cva | 425.50 | 420.80 | 424.80 | 419.70 |
| Vendex Intl | 118.60 | 117.70 | 118 | 117.70 |
| VNU | 46.40 | 45 | 46.20 | 44.50 |
| Wolters Kl cva | 269.40 | 261.50 | 268.40 | 260.40 |

## Bangkok
SET index: 544.54
Previous: 549.48

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adv Info Svc | 242 | 228 | 240 | 236 |
| Bangkok Bk F | 187 | 180 | 185 | 189 |
| Krung Thai Bk | 25 | 24 | 24.50 | 25.25 |
| PTT Explor | 402 | 390 | 390 | 400 |
| Siam Cement F | 608 | 596 | 596 | 612 |
| Siam Com Bk F | 122 | 118 | 118 | 126 |
| Telecomasia | 30 | 29.25 | 29.50 | 30.25 |
| Thai Airways | 57.50 | 54 | 56.50 | 54.50 |
| Thai Farm Bk F | 129 | 116 | 127 | 125 |
| Utd Comm | 108 | 105 | 108 | 107 |

## Bombay
Sensex 30 index: 3982.03
Previous: 3912.83

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bajaj Auto | 560 | 550.25 | 551.75 | 552.25 |
| Hindust Lever | 1338 | 1322 | 1336.50 | 1329.25 |
| Hindust Petm | 485 | 471.25 | 479 | 471.50 |
| Ind Dev Bk | 104.75 | 97 | 99.50 | 104.50 |
| ITC | 589.25 | 580.50 | 589 | 582.25 |
| Mahanagar Tel | 262 | 257 | 257 | 263.50 |
| Reliance Ind | 361.50 | 357.50 | 360.25 | 357 |
| State Bk India | 278.50 | 275.75 | 276.75 | 278.25 |
| Steel Authority | 15.50 | 14 | 15.25 | 15 |
| Tata Eng Loco | 338 | 330.50 | 336.75 | 333.25 |

## Brussels
BEL-20 index: 2437.68
Previous: 2417.44

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Almanij | 1620 | 1580 | 1610 | 1600 |
| Barco Ind | 7640 | 7510 | 7640 | 7490 |
| BBL | 9490 | 9350 | 9390 | 9420 |
| CBR | 3245 | 3130 | 3190 | 3145 |
| Colruyt | 18600 | 18400 | 18600 | 18375 |
| Delhaize Lion | 1820 | 1795 | 1800 | 1800 |
| Electrabel | 7680 | 7600 | 7640 | 7600 |
| Electrafina | 3540 | 3500 | 3525 | 3540 |
| Fortis AG | 7350 | 7250 | 7300 | 7240 |
| Gevaert | N.T. | N.T. | N.T. | 2950 |
| GBL | 5800 | 5730 | 5780 | 5700 |
| Gen Banque | 14900 | 14700 | 14800 | 14600 |
| Kredietbank | 15250 | 14900 | 15025 | 14875 |
| Petrofina | 14500 | 14200 | 14275 | 14250 |
| Powerfin | 4945 | 4935 | 4935 | 4940 |
| Royale Belge | 9700 | 9470 | 9490 | 9570 |
| Soc Gen Belg | 3470 | 3390 | 3390 | 3440 |
| Solvay | 2215 | 2180 | 2200 | 2170 |
| Tractebel | 14900 | 14825 | 14825 | 14850 |
| UCB | 130500 | 128100 | 130000 | 126700 |

## Copenhagen
Stock Index: 654.44
Previous: 645.85

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BG Bank | 386 | 379.62 | 386 | 380 |
| Carlsberg B | 376 | 370 | 374 | 373 |
| Codan Fors | 925 | 922 | 925 | 923 |
| Danisco | 385 | 373 | 381 | 373 |
| Den Danske Bk | 744 | 732 | 733 | 733 |
| D/S Svendborg B | 495495 | 490000 | 492500 | 490000 |
| D/S 1912 B | 344500 | 340000 | 340000 | 335000 |
| FLS Ind B | 206 | 200 | 200 | 201 |
| Kob Lufthavne | 790 | 784 | 785 | 785 |
| Nvo Nordisk B | 751.50 | 739 | 750 | 738 |
| Sophus Ber B | 1090 | 980 | 1080 | 1080 |
| Tele Danmk B | 355.36 | 349 | 353 | 349 |
| Tryg Baltica | 390 | 384 | 385 | 390 |
| Unidanmark A | 442 | 437 | 437 | 437 |

## Frankfurt
DAX: 4167.85
Previous: 4104.37

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMB B | 167 | 166 | 166 | 159 |
| Adidas | 238.50 | 229.50 | 229.90 | 227.90 |
| Allianz Hdg | 428 | 425 | 426.30 | 413.20 |
| Altana | 130.80 | 129 | 130 | 129.70 |
| Bk Berlin | 45.35 | 44.95 | 45.25 | 45.25 |
| BASF | 64.65 | 63.70 | 63.80 | 62.70 |
| Bayer Hypo Bk | 75.70 | 75.20 | 75.50 | 74.65 |
| Bay.Vereinsbank | 102.80 | 100.20 | 102.80 | 97.50 |
| Bayer | 70.70 | 69.90 | 70.35 | 69.30 |
| Beiersdorf | 80.50 | 80.10 | 80.50 | 79 |
| Bewag | 40.10 | 39.90 | 39.90 | 40.05 |
| BMW | 1520 | 1497 | 1504.50 | 1475 |
| CKAG Colonia | 158 | 155.50 | 158 | 155.50 |
| Commerzbank | 63.90 | 63.50 | 63.70 | 63.20 |
| Daimler Benz | 146.70 | 145 | 145.80 | 143.20 |
| Degussa | 96.90 | 95.60 | 96.80 | 96 |
| Deutsche Bank | 124.70 | 122.70 | 124.40 | 121.20 |
| Deut Telekom | 34.70 | 33.90 | 34.20 | 33.65 |
| Dresdner Bank | 81.80 | 81 | 81.20 | 80.50 |
| Fresenius | 300 | 298 | 298 | 305.10 |
| Fresenius Med | 121.80 | 120 | 121.05 | 121.80 |
| Fried. Krupp | 369 | 365 | 366.50 | 360.50 |
| Gehe | 96.50 | 95.17 | 95.40 | 95.60 |
| Heidelbg Zmt | 146 | 141 | 141 | 146 |
| Henkel pfd | 99.90 | 99.50 | 99.60 | 98.60 |
| HEW | 465 | 465 | 465 | 482 |
| Hochtief | 81.30 | 79 | 80.70 | 80 |
| Hoechst | 78.40 | 78.10 | 78.40 | 77.40 |
| Karstadt | 625 | 610 | 612 | 605 |
| Lahmeyer | 95.80 | 92.50 | 95.80 | 96 |
| Linde | 1240 | 1225 | 1232 | 1220 |
| Lufthansa R | 35 | 34.75 | 34.80 | 33.90 |
| MAN | 566 | 556 | 557.70 | 559 |
| Mannesmann | 856 | 836 | 842 | 844.50 |
| Metallgesellschaft | 39.10 | 38.75 | 39 | 39.02 |
| Metro | 82.50 | 81.10 | 81.20 | 81.25 |
| Munch Rueck R | 597 | 591 | 595 | 587.50 |
| Preussag | 497 | 493 | 495 | 490.50 |
| RWE | 86 | 85.55 | 85.55 | 85.50 |
| SAP pfd | 460 | 452.50 | 454.50 | 445.50 |
| Schering | 186.50 | 185.35 | 185.45 | 184 |
| SGL Carbon | 264 | 258 | 259.50 | 257.50 |
| Siemens | 119.70 | 118.95 | 119.35 | 117.95 |
| Springer (Axel) | 1510 | 1510 | 1510 | 1500 |
| Suedzucker | 891 | 889 | 891 | 891 |
| Thyssen | 414 | 411.50 | 412 | 408.70 |
| Veba | 103.60 | 102.90 | 103.25 | 101.80 |
| VEW | 580 | 580 | 580 | 580 |
| Viag | 797 | 790 | 790.80 | 779 |
| Volkswagen | 1232 | 1225 | 1227 | 1218 |

## Helsinki
HEX General Index: 3722.14
Previous: 3672.46

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enso A | 53.70 | 52.50 | 53 | 52 |
| Huhtamaki I | 210 | 208 | 208 | 210 |
| Kemira | 51.50 | 50.50 | 51.40 | 51.50 |
| Kesko | 74.50 | 73.50 | 74.50 | 73.90 |
| Merita A | 25.50 | 25 | 25.10 | 25 |
| Metra B | 155 | 154 | 154 | 154.80 |
| Metsa-Serla B | 49.40 | 48.50 | 48.70 | 48.10 |
| Neste | 144.50 | 143 | 143.80 | 144.90 |
| Nokia A | 503 | 495 | 503 | 487 |
| Orion-Yhtymae | 185 | 182.50 | 184.50 | 182.50 |
| Outokumpu A | 96.50 | 95 | 96.50 | 96.50 |
| UPM-Kymmene | 151 | 147 | 147 | 148 |
| Valmet | 87 | 86.40 | 86.50 | 87 |

## Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 15049.30
Previous: 14864.27

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amoy Props | 8.50 | 8.25 | 8.45 | 8.50 |
| Bk East Asia | 28.90 | 28.60 | 28.90 | 28.80 |
| Cathay Pacific | 11.55 | 10.65 | 10.85 | 11.65 |
| Cheung Kong | 87.25 | 85.25 | 87.25 | 86 |
| CK Infrastruct | 23.20 | 22.65 | 23.10 | 22.65 |
| China Light | 42.90 | 42.30 | 42.60 | 42.40 |
| Citic Pacific | 44.20 | 43.70 | 44 | 43.90 |
| Dao Heng Bk | 34.90 | 33.50 | 34.90 | 33.30 |
| First Pacific | 7.80 | 7.60 | 7.75 | 7.75 |
| Hang Lung Dev | 14.60 | 14.45 | 14.55 | 14.60 |
| Hang Seng Bk | 95.75 | 94.50 | 95 | 94.25 |
| Henderson Inv | 8.75 | 8.55 | 8.65 | 8.65 |
| Henderson Ld | 66.75 | 65.50 | 66.50 | 66.25 |
| HK China Gas | 16.10 | 15.75 | 15.90 | 15.75 |
| HK Electric | 29.20 | 28.50 | 28.80 | 28.65 |
| HK Telecomm | 17.50 | 17.15 | 17.50 | 17.25 |
| Hopewell Hdgs | 4.75 | 4.42 | 4.72 | 4.47 |
| HSBC Hdgs | 259 | 254 | 259 | 254 |
| Hutchison Wh | 76.25 | 73.25 | 76 | 73.75 |
| Hysan Dev | 23.20 | 23.05 | 23.15 | 23.20 |
| Johnson El Hdg | 21.10 | 21 | 21.10 | 20.90 |
| Kerry Props | 18.30 | 18.30 | 18.30 | 18.20 |
| New World Dev | 47.10 | 46.10 | 46.90 | 46.80 |
| Oriental Press | 2.52 | 2.48 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Pearl Oriental | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.06 |
| SHK Props | 91.25 | 89.25 | 91 | 89.75 |
| Shun Tak Hdgs | 4.95 | 4.90 | 4.95 | 4.92 |
| Sino Land Co. | 7.25 | 7.10 | 7.15 | 7.15 |
| Sth China Post | 7.85 | 7 | 7 | 6.95 |
| Swire Pac A | 59.50 | 58.50 | 59.25 | 59 |
| Wharf Hdgs | 28.65 | 28.05 | 28.55 | 28.70 |
| Wheelock | 15.80 | 15.45 | 15.80 | 15.55 |

## Jakarta
Composite index: 546.69
Previous: 546.24

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astra Intl | 3125 | 2925 | 2975 | 3050 |
| Bk Intl Indon | 975 | 925 | 950 | 975 |
| Bk Negara | 925 | 900 | 900 | 900 |
| Gudang Garm | 9750 | 9300 | 9500 | 9300 |
| Indocement | 2400 | 2350 | 2400 | 2325 |
| Indofood | 4160 | 3950 | 3975 | 4100 |
| Indosat | 8325 | 8100 | 8325 | 8100 |
| Sampoerna HM | 6850 | 6750 | 6750 | 6750 |
| Semen Gresik | 3325 | 3175 | 3200 | 3300 |
| Telekomunikasi | 3700 | 3600 | 3625 | 3600 |

## Johannesburg
All Market: 7123.38
Previous: 7084.40

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABSA Group | 32 | 31.40 | 31.75 | 31.70 |
| AngloAm Coal | 273 | 272 | 272 | 272 |
| AngloAm-Corp | 240.50 | 237 | 238.50 | 238.25 |
| AngloAm Gold | 257.50 | 249 | 256 | 248 |
| AngloAm Ind | 180 | 175 | 175 | 178 |
| AngloAM Plat | 81 | 80.25 | 80.75 | 81 |
| AVMIN | 11.95 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 11.50 |
| Barlow | 53.25 | 52 | 53.25 | 52 |
| C.G. Smith | 23.15 | 22.50 | 22.50 | 23.05 |
| De Beers | 136.50 | 135.25 | 135.75 | 135.50 |
| Driefontein | 33.25 | 32.35 | 32.75 | 32.05 |
| Fst Natl Bk | 37.50 | 36.90 | 37 | 37 |
| Gencor | 11.05 | 10.70 | 11 | 10.70 |
| GFSA | 94.25 | 93 | 93.75 | 94 |
| Imperial Hdgs | 62.50 | 62 | 62 | 62.25 |
| Ingwe Coal | 22.15 | 21.80 | 22.10 | 21.60 |
| Iscor | 3.06 | 2.97 | 2.97 | 3.04 |
| Johnnies Indl | 60.50 | 60 | 60.50 | 60.25 |
| Liberty Hdgs | 356 | 354.25 | 355 | 355 |
| Liberty Life | 136 | 134.25 | 136 | 134 |
| LibLife Strat | 16.10 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Minorco | 103.75 | 103.25 | 103.25 | 103.75 |
| Nampak | 17.60 | 17.25 | 17.40 | 17.20 |
| Nedcor | 100.50 | 99.50 | 100.50 | 99.75 |
| Rembrandt Gp | 42.25 | 42 | 42.20 | 42 |
| Richemont | 62.50 | 61 | 61.50 | 61.50 |
| SA Breweries | 135.50 | 133.75 | 135.25 | 133.75 |
| Samancor | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Sasol | 64.25 | 63 | 64.25 | 63 |
| SBIC | 207.50 | 205 | 207.50 | 206 |
| Tiger Oats | 70 | 69 | 69 | 70 |

## Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 814.57
Previous: 808.07

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMMB Hdgs | 8.75 | 8.45 | 8.50 | 8.65 |
| Genting | 10.30 | 10.10 | 10.10 | 10.30 |
| Mal Banking | 16.40 | 16 | 16.30 | 16.30 |
| Mal Intl Ship F | 6.35 | 5.95 | 6.20 | 6.25 |
| Petronas Gas | 9.70 | 9.40 | 9.60 | 9.55 |
| Proton | 9.10 | 8.85 | 9.05 | 9 |
| Public Bk | 2.85 | 2.79 | 2.81 | 2.80 |
| Renong | 3.20 | 3.06 | 3.20 | 3.18 |
| Resorts World | 7.10 | 7 | 7.10 | 7 |
| Rothmans PM | 27 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26 |
| Sime Darby | 6.80 | 6.40 | 6.75 | 6.65 |
| Telekom Mal | 10.40 | 9.55 | 9.85 | 9.60 |
| Tenaga | 8.80 | 8.30 | 8.75 | 8.70 |
| Utd Engineers | 10.40 | 10 | 10.40 | 10.10 |
| YTL | 4.08 | 4.02 | 4.08 | 4.02 |

## London
FT-SE 100: 5244.20
Previous: 5220.30

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbey Natl | 9.61 | 9.37 | 9.55 | 9.37 |
| Allied Domecq | 4.95 | 4.83 | 4.92 | 4.83 |
| Anglian Water | 8.23 | 8.13 | 8.19 | 8.19 |
| Argos | 6.97 | 6.88 | 6.96 | 6.87 |
| Asda Group | 1.60 | 1.56 | 1.57 | 1.62 |
| Assoc Br Foods | 5.48 | 5.37 | 5.47 | 5.39 |
| BAA | 6.02 | 5.73 | 6.02 | 5.80 |
| Barclays | 16.80 | 16.52 | 16.75 | 16.60 |
| Bass | 8.37 | 8.28 | 8.36 | 8.33 |
| BAT Ind | 5.47 | 5.26 | 5.43 | 5.31 |
| Bank Scotland | 5.30 | 5.08 | 5.12 | 5.30 |
| Blue Circle | 4.02 | 3.94 | 4.01 | 3.97 |
| BOC Group | 11.23 | 11 | 11.05 | 11.19 |
| Boots | 8.82 | 8.63 | 8.79 | 8.73 |
| BPB Ind | 3.46 | 3.41 | 3.45 | 3.41 |
| Brit Aerosp | 16.64 | 16.34 | 16.64 | 16.48 |
| Brit Airways | 6.93 | 6.70 | 6.79 | 6.91 |
| BG | 2.74 | 2.65 | 2.70 | 2.67 |
| Brit Land | 6.55 | 6.41 | 6.52 | 6.43 |
| Brit Petm | 9.59 | 9.35 | 9.35 | 9.56 |
| BSkyB | 4.77 | 4.66 | 4.67 | 4.66 |
| Brit Steel | 1.83 | 1.77 | 1.81 | 1.84 |
| Brit Telecom | 4.16 | 4.08 | 4.10 | 4.13 |
| BTR | 2.54 | 2.42 | 2.52 | 2.52 |
| Burmah Castrol | 11.10 | 10.88 | 11.07 | 10.87 |
| Burton Gp | 1.36 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.35 |
| Cable Wireless | 5.40 | 5.25 | 5.28 | 5.26 |
| Cadbury Schw | 5.98 | 5.71 | 5.97 | 5.79 |
| Carlton Comm | 5.17 | 5.03 | 5.15 | 5.06 |
| Coml Union | 8.19 | 7.99 | 8.05 | 8.16 |
| Compass Gp | 6.86 | 6.70 | 6.81 | 6.68 |
| Courtaulds | 3.47 | 3.35 | 3.40 | 3.44 |
| Diageo | 6.47 | 6.34 | 6.45 | 6.35 |
| Electrocomponents | 4.62 | 4.57 | 4.60 | 4.57 |
| EMI Group | 6.15 | 6.06 | 6.10 | 6.15 |
| Energy Group | 6.62 | 6.45 | 6.52 | 6.54 |
| Enterprise Oil | 6.84 | 6.75 | 6.78 | 6.81 |
| Fam Colonial | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.79 |
| Genl Accident | 11.08 | 10.82 | 10.91 | 10.96 |
| GEC | 3.92 | 3.84 | 3.92 | 3.85 |
| GKN | 14.53 | 13.95 | 14 | 14.48 |
| Glaxo Wellcome | 13.97 | 13.64 | 13.95 | 13.67 |
| Granada Gp | 8.88 | 8.72 | 8.76 | 8.85 |
| Grand Met | 5.95 | 5.83 | 5.92 | 5.85 |
| GRE | 3.21 | 3.11 | 3.17 | 3.18 |
| Greenalls Gp | 3.93 | 3.78 | 3.79 | 3.90 |
| Guinness | 5.85 | 5.70 | 5.85 | 5.73 |
| GUS | 7 | 6.77 | 6.91 | 6.85 |
| Hays | 7.04 | 6.93 | 7.02 | 6.97 |
| HSBC Hldgs | 21.29 | 20.47 | 21 | 20.80 |
| ICI | 10.07 | 9.97 | 10.06 | 10.07 |
| Impl Tobacco | 3.73 | 3.67 | 3.72 | 3.68 |
| Kingfisher | 8.52 | 8.35 | 8.49 | 8.45 |
| Ladbroke | 2.75 | 2.69 | 2.73 | 2.75 |
| Land Sec | 9.86 | 9.65 | 9.81 | 9.69 |
| Lasmo | 2.75 | 2.68 | 2.72 | 2.72 |
| Legal Genl Grp | 4.87 | 4.77 | 4.84 | 4.85 |
| Lloyds TSB Gp | 8.47 | 8.10 | 8.34 | 8.18 |
| LucasVarity | 2.44 | 2.18 | 2.34 | 2.44 |
| Marks Spencer | 6.35 | 6.18 | 6.34 | 6.21 |
| MEPC | 5.24 | 5.19 | 5.23 | 5.22 |
| Mercury Asset | 13.65 | 13.15 | 13.58 | 13.23 |
| National Grid | 2.87 | 2.82 | 2.83 | 2.76 |
| Natl Power | 5.75 | 5.39 | 5.70 | 5.65 |
| NatWest | 9.40 | 9.20 | 9.37 | 9.39 |
| Next | 7.37 | 7.23 | 7.27 | 7.33 |
| Norwich Union | 3.39 | 3.33 | 3.37 | 3.34 |
| Orange | 2.22 | 2.19 | 2.22 | 2.22 |
| P&O | 6.68 | 6.34 | 6.63 | 6.62 |
| Pearson | 7.93 | 7.80 | 7.84 | 7.91 |
| Pilkington | 1.58 | 1.53 | 1.57 | 1.53 |
| PowerGen | 7.71 | 7.60 | 7.66 | 7.71 |
| Premier Farnell | 5.37 | 5.30 | 5.33 | 5.33 |
| Prudential | 6.95 | 6.83 | 6.91 | 6.92 |
| Railtrack Gp | 9.07 | 8.88 | 8.97 | 8.88 |
| Rank Group | 3.72 | 3.62 | 3.66 | 3.72 |
| Reckitt Colm | 9.55 | 9.40 | 9.52 | 9.54 |
| Redland | 2.36 | 2.25 | 2.35 | 2.37 |
| Reed Intl | 5.27 | 5.06 | 5.26 | 5.05 |
| Rentokil Initial | 2.61 | 2.56 | 2.58 | 2.60 |
| Reuters Hdgs | 7.43 | 7 | 7.35 | 7.11 |
| Rexam | 3.53 | 3.43 | 3.50 | 3.47 |
| RTZ reg | 9.94 | 9.77 | 9.90 | 9.74 |
| RMC Group | 9.87 | 9.70 | 9.85 | 9.71 |
| Rolls Royce | 2.57 | 2.45 | 2.56 | 2.45 |
| Royal Bk Scot | 7.05 | 6.83 | 6.91 | 7 |
| Royal & Sun All | 5.94 | 5.79 | 5.89 | 5.91 |
| Safeway | 4.09 | 4 | 4.03 | 4.06 |
| Sainsbury | 4.67 | 4.58 | 4.65 | 4.58 |
| Schroders | 19.39 | 19.25 | 19.33 | 19.45 |
| Scot Newcastle | 7.10 | 7.02 | 7.07 | 7.05 |
| Scot Power | 4.85 | 4.72 | 4.80 | 4.71 |
| Securicor | 2.71 | 2.69 | 2.70 | 2.69 |
| Severn Trent | 9.22 | 9.13 | 9.20 | 9.20 |
| Shell Transp R | 4.63 | 4.52 | 4.54 | 4.55 |
| Siebe | 12.49 | 12.27 | 12.49 | 12.35 |
| Smith Nephew | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.90 |
| SmithKline | 6.18 | 5.93 | 6.02 | 5.95 |
| Smiths Ind | 9.33 | 9.10 | 9.15 | 9.27 |
| Sthern Elec | 4.70 | 4.60 | 4.68 | 4.65 |
| Stagecoach | 6.92 | 6.81 | 6.85 | 6.85 |
| Stand Charter | 8.65 | 8.28 | 8.48 | 8.68 |
| Tate & Lyle | 4.41 | 4.34 | 4.41 | 4.38 |
| Tesco | 4.78 | 4.64 | 4.70 | 4.78 |
| Thames Water | 8.78 | 8.68 | 8.73 | 8.74 |
| 3i Group | 5.25 | 5.18 | 5.23 | 5.19 |
| TI Group | 6.80 | 6.63 | 6.65 | 6.75 |
| Tomkins | 3.50 | 3.45 | 3.50 | 3.45 |
| Unilever | 18.17 | 17.80 | 18.14 | 17.94 |
| Utd Assurance | 5.21 | 5.10 | 5.19 | 5.10 |
| Utd News | 7.80 | 7.70 | 7.79 | 7.74 |
| Utd Utilities | 7.71 | 7.62 | 7.67 | 7.67 |
| Vendome Lx uts | 4.50 | 4.45 | 4.47 | 4.45 |
| Vodafone | 3.37 | 3.29 | 3.33 | 3.20 |
| Whitbread | 8.12 | 8.02 | 8.04 | 8.07 |
| Williams Hdgs | 3.71 | 3.66 | 3.69 | 3.70 |
| Wolseley | 5.15 | 5.03 | 5.14 | 5.06 |
| WPP Group | 2.81 | 2.78 | 2.80 | 2.79 |
| Zeneca | 20.25 | 20.09 | 20.22 | 20.16 |

## Madrid
Bolsa index: 635.84
Previous: 630.95

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acerinox | 28270 | 27850 | 28150 | 27700 |
| ACESA | 2000 | 1955 | 1995 | 1955 |
| Aguas Barcelon | 6120 | 5970 | 6100 | 6050 |
| Argentaria | 9020 | 8900 | 8930 | 8870 |
| BBV | 4595 | 4510 | 4595 | 4500 |
| Banesto | 1530 | 1510 | 1520 | 1520 |
| Bankinter | 8940 | 8600 | 8600 | 8700 |
| Bco Centro Hisp | 6250 | 6170 | 6230 | 6180 |
| Bco Popular | 9750 | 9600 | 9600 | 9600 |
| Bco Santander | 4920 | 4815 | 4890 | 4800 |
| CEPSA | 4800 | 4705 | 4725 | 4830 |
| Continente | 3270 | 3190 | 3230 | 3210 |
| Corp Mapfre | 8530 | 8350 | 8380 | 8350 |
| Endesa | 3235 | 3180 | 3185 | 3195 |
| FECSA | 1265 | 1225 | 1255 | 1245 |
| Gas Natural | 7950 | 7670 | 7860 | 7700 |
| Iberdrola | 1850 | 1820 | 1835 | 1825 |
| Pryca | 2865 | 2775 | 2790 | 2770 |
| Repsol | 6490 | 6420 | 6450 | 6450 |
| Sevillana Elec | 1430 | 1405 | 1415 | 1420 |
| Tabacalera | 10500 | 10400 | 10470 | 10450 |
| Telefonica | 4725 | 4660 | 4690 | 4660 |
| Union Fenosa | 1295 | 1280 | 1295 | 1285 |
| Valenc Cement | 2980 | 2905 | 2970 | 2960 |

## Manila
PSE index: 2057.39
Previous: 2059.15

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ayala B | 14 | 13.75 | 14 | 13.75 |
| Ayala Land | 16.75 | 16.50 | 16.75 | 16.50 |
| Bk Philip Isl | 101 | 97.50 | 99 | 101 |
| C&P Homes | 3.60 | 3.25 | 3.30 | 3.50 |
| Manila Elec A | 74.50 | 74 | 74 | 75 |
| Metro Bank | 317.50 | 305 | 307.50 | 315 |
| Petron | 4.40 | 4.30 | 4.40 | 4.30 |
| PCIBank | 143 | 142 | 143 | 143 |
| Phil Long Dist | 930 | 910 | 930 | 935 |
| San Miguel B | 56 | 55 | 55.50 | 57.50 |
| SM Prime Hdg | 6.40 | 6.30 | 6.40 | 6.20 |

## Mexico
Bolsa index: 5298.57
Previous: 5249.68

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alfa A | 74.00 | 73.50 | 73.90 | 74.00 |
| Banacci B | 24.55 | 23.95 | 24.30 | 24.00 |
| Cemex CPO | 40.60 | 39.40 | 40.40 | 39.95 |
| Cifra C | 16.90 | 16.68 | 16.90 | 16.78 |
| Emp Modema | 42.65 | 42.45 | 42.65 | 42.90 |
| Gpo Carso A1 | 62.90 | 62.20 | 62.50 | 62.50 |
| Gpo F Bcomer | 3.52 | 3.47 | 3.52 | 3.49 |
| Gpo Fin Inbursa | 34.45 | 34.00 | 34.35 | 34.00 |
| Kimb Clark Mex | 39.95 | 39.40 | 39.90 | 39.95 |
| Televisa CPO | 140.00 | 138.00 | 138.50 | 140.40 |
| TelMex L | 20.10 | 19.84 | 20.05 | 19.98 |

## Milan
MIB Telematico: 15067.00
Previous: 15015.00

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alleanza Assic | 14650 | 14415 | 14650 | 14650 |
| Bca Comm Ital | 5030 | 4825 | 4960 | 4860 |
| Bca Fideuram | 7325 | 7075 | 7200 | 7290 |
| Bca di Roma | 1798 | 1720 | 1780 | 1737 |
| Benetton | 29250 | 28450 | 28850 | 28750 |
| Credito Italiano | 4670 | 4390 | 4678 | 4400 |
| Edison | 9300 | 9160 | 9290 | 9260 |
| ENI | 10995 | 10760 | 10870 | 10790 |
| Fiat | 6260 | 6140 | 6160 | 6230 |
| Generali Assic | 39200 | 38600 | 39000 | 39050 |
| IMI | 18690 | 18330 | 18520 | 18600 |
| INA | 2755 | 2695 | 2755 | 2720 |
| Italgas | 6140 | 5930 | 6095 | 5920 |
| Mediaset | 9050 | 8880 | 8900 | 8925 |
| Mediobanca | 13660 | 13325 | 13500 | 13450 |
| Montedison | 1275 | 1260 | 1260 | 1267 |
| Olivetti | 968 | 925 | 950 | 930 |
| Parmalat | 2960 | 2900 | 2960 | 2935 |
| Pirelli | 5170 | 5020 | 5060 | 5055 |
| RAS | 15485 | 15280 | 15390 | 15400 |
| Rolo Banca | 25300 | 24900 | 25300 | 25000 |
| S Paolo Torino | 13680 | 13420 | 13680 | 13480 |
| Telecom Italia | 11720 | 11450 | 11500 | 11600 |
| TIM | 7050 | 6810 | 6850 | 6935 |

## Montreal
Industrials index: 3587.53
Previous: 3481.48

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bce Mob Com | 47.90 | 47.55 | 47.55 | 47.95 |
| Cdn Tire A | 30.15 | 29.95 | 30.10 | 30¼ |
| Cdn Util A | 38.80 | 38.55 | 38.80 | 38.55 |
| CT Finl Svc | 48 | 47.80 | 48 | 47 |
| Gaz Metro | 18¾ | 18.20 | 18.40 | 18¾ |
| Gt-West Lifeco | 33 | 32.90 | 33 | 33 |
| Imasco | 42 | 41.85 | 41.85 | 41.50 |
| Investors Grp | 45.95 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44.60 |
| Loblaw Cos | 22.35 | 22.05 | 22.05 | 22 |
| Natl Bk Canada | 19.35 | 19.10 | 19.35 | 19.20 |
| Power Corp | 43 | 42 | 42.95 | 41.80 |
| Power Finl | 41 | 40.30 | 41 | 40.30 |
| Quebecor B | 25.35 | 24.95 | 25 | 25¼ |
| Rogers Comm B | 8.30 | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.05 |
| Royal Bk Cda | 68.45 | 68.15 | 68.15 | 68.05 |

## Oslo
OBX index: 709.48
Previous: 706.85

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aker A | 134 | 133 | 133 | 132.50 |
| Bergesen Dy A | 218 | 216 | 218 | 216 |
| Christiania Bk | 25.30 | 24.40 | 24.50 | 24.60 |
| Den norske Bk | 30.50 | 29.70 | 29.70 | 30.20 |
| Elkem | 126.50 | 124 | 126 | 124 |
| Hafslund A | 44 | 43 | 43 | 44 |
| Kvaerner Asa | 421.50 | 416 | 419 | 414.50 |
| Norsk Hydro | 426 | 422 | 423.50 | 420.50 |
| Norske Skog A | 267 | 265 | 267 | 265 |
| Nycomed A | 162 | 151 | 161 | 161.50 |
| Orkla Asa A | 643 | 560 | 628 | 600 |
| Petm GeoSvc | 482 | 470 | 479.50 | 470 |
| Saga Petm A | 155 | 150 | 150 | 151 |
| Schibsted | 124 | 122 | 124 | 124 |
| Transocean Off | 351 | 345 | 345 | 340 |
| Storebrand Asa | 52.50 | 51 | 51 | 52 |

## Paris
CAC-40: 3008.26
Previous: 2988.96

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accor | 1109 | 1084 | 1096 | 1097 |
| AGF | 240 | 232 | 235 | 239 |
| Air Liquide | 976 | 943 | 976 | 947 |
| Alcatel Alsth | 792 | 778 | 789 | 773 |
| Axa-UAP | 402 | 396.90 | 398 | 396.30 |
| Bancaire | 773 | 755 | 756 | 748 |
| BIC | 444.90 | 433.20 | 439 | 443 |
| BNP | 299.50 | 297 | 298.90 | 298.70 |
| Canal Plus | 1067 | 1019 | 1054 | 1019 |
| Carrefour | 3714 | 3650 | 3697 | 3625 |
| Casino | 366 | 357.20 | 361 | 332.10 |
| CCF | 352 | 341.30 | 348 | 341.10 |
| Cetelem | 684 | 666 | 676 | 673 |
| Christian Dior | 831 | 796 | 801 | 817 |
| CLF-Dexia Fran | 571 | 558 | 562 | 561 |
| Credit Agricole | 1306 | 1306 | 1306 | 1305 |
| Danone | 938 | 913 | 935 | 910 |
| Elf-Aquitaine | 807 | 792 | 792 | 796 |
| Eridania BS | 920 | 890 | 920 | 880 |
| Eurodisney | 8.35 | 8.15 | 8.15 | 8.35 |
| Eurotunnel | 6.40 | 6.30 | 6.35 | 6.35 |
| Gen. Eaux | 704 | 698 | 698 | 700 |
| Havas | 412 | 402 | 402.70 | 405 |
| Imetal | 764 | 754 | 764 | 757 |
| Lafarge | 443.60 | 434.10 | 434.80 | 437.50 |
| Legrand | 1258 | 1232 | 1246 | 1240 |
| L'Oreal | 2395 | 2351 | 2375 | 2336 |
| LVMH | 1309 | 1256 | 1261 | 1286 |
| Michelin B | 338.90 | 333 | 337 | 332.40 |
| Paribas A | 444 | 440 | 440 | 440 |
| Pernod Ricard | 296 | 292.50 | 296 | 291.80 |
| Peugeot Cit | 785 | 769 | 782 | 761 |
| Pinault-Print | 2844 | 2776 | 2783 | 2790 |
| Promodes | 2349 | 2306 | 2316 | 2320 |
| Renault | 177 | 174.60 | 175.90 | 175.70 |
| Rexel | 1718 | 1690 | 1703 | 1693 |
| Rh-Poulenc A | 239.90 | 236 | 236 | 240 |
| Sanofi | 556 | 547 | 551 | 545 |
| Schneider | 376.60 | 365 | 374.50 | 363.30 |
| SEB | 899 | 846 | 883 | 849 |
| SGS Thomson | 575 | 555 | 559 | 551 |
| Ste Generale | 868 | 854 | 859 | 854 |
| Sodexho | 2970 | 2863 | 2951 | 2830 |
| St Gobain | 924 | 911 | 915 | 910 |
| Suez Lyon Eaux | 666 | 655 | 662 | 656 |
| Synthelabo | 710 | 700 | 702 | 707 |
| Thomson CSF | 194 | 187.10 | 189.30 | 193.50 |
| Total B | 685 | 676 | 679 | 674 |
| Usinor | 121 | 118.40 | 119.90 | 119.80 |
| Valeo | 398.50 | 386.20 | 389.60 | 393 |

## São Paulo
Bovespa index: 11825.80
Previous: 11614.38

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bradesco Pfd | 11.55 | 11.20 | 11.50 | 11.40 |
| Brahma Pfd | 840.00 | 838.00 | 838.00 | 830.00 |
| Cemig Pfd | 60.50 | 59.50 | 60.40 | 59.90 |
| CESP Pfd | 92.00 | 88.00 | 91.50 | 87.19 |
| Copel | 16.88 | 16.70 | 16.70 | 16.39 |
| Eletrobras | 580.00 | 572.00 | 579.99 | 568.00 |
| Itaubanco Pfd | 715.00 | 690.00 | 705.00 | 685.00 |
| Light Servicios | 469.99 | 461.00 | 462.00 | 461.00 |
| Lightpar | 391.02 | 385.00 | 390.00 | 385.00 |
| Petrobras Pfd | 312.00 | 305.00 | 311.00 | 304.00 |
| Paulista Luz | 199.99 | 194.08 | 199.99 | 193.00 |
| Sid Nacional | 42.50 | 41.40 | 41.40 | 42.00 |
| Souza Cruz | 10.45 | 10.45 | 10.45 | 10.40 |
| Telebras Pfd | 142.89 | 139.80 | 142.60 | 139.50 |
| Telemig | 162.01 | 161.80 | 161.50 | 161.50 |
| Telerj | 152.00 | 148.50 | 152.00 | 150.00 |
| Telesp Pfd | 340.00 | 333.00 | 337.00 | 330.01 |
| Unibanco | 40.00 | 38.81 | 39.01 | 38.50 |
| Usiminas Pfd | 11.97 | 11.80 | 11.96 | 11.95 |
| CVRD Pfd | 27.40 | 26.61 | 26.61 | 26.80 |

## Seoul
Composite index: 647.11
Previous: 625.07

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dacom | 80000 | 76100 | 78000 | 77000 |
| Daewoo Heavy | 7400 | 7040 | 7280 | 7040 |
| Hyundai Eng. | 18400 | 17500 | 18000 | 17500 |
| Kia Motors | 5870 | 5450 | 5870 | 5440 |
| Korea El Pwr | 20500 | 19600 | 20300 | 19900 |
| Korea Exch Bk | 4990 | 4730 | 4920 | 4700 |
| LG Semicon | 32000 | 30600 | 30800 | 30800 |
| Pohang Iron St | 56200 | 54400 | 56200 | 54200 |
| Samsung Display | 44400 | 42500 | 44300 | 42500 |
| Samsung Elec | 66900 | 65000 | 66500 | 65000 |
| Shinhan Bank | 7480 | 7220 | 7480 | 7120 |
| SK Telecom | 435000 | 421000 | 430000 | 416000 |

## Singapore
Straits Times: 1954.68
Previous: 1934.75

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asia Pac Brew | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 |
| Cerebos Pac | 5.30 | 5.25 | 5.30 | 5.25 |
| City Devlts | 10 | 9.45 | 9.90 | 9.50 |
| Cycle Carriage | 9.25 | 9.15 | 9.25 | 9.15 |
| Dairy Farm Intl * | 0.95 | 0.94 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| DBS foreign | 15.70 | 14.90 | 15.40 | 14.70 |
| DBS Land | 3.72 | 3.68 | 3.72 | 3.68 |
| Fraser & Neave | 8.75 | 8.55 | 8.75 | 8.60 |
| HK Land * | 3.46 | 3.32 | 3.40 | 3.34 |
| Jard Matheson * | 8.20 | 7.80 | 8.10 | 7.80 |
| Jard Strategic * | 3.92 | 3.86 | 3.92 | 3.88 |
| Keppel A | 6.10 | 6 | 6.10 | 6.05 |
| Keppel Bank | 3.16 | 3.08 | 3.16 | 3.08 |
| Keppel Fels | 4.58 | 4.40 | 4.50 | 4.36 |
| Keppel Land | 3.86 | 3.74 | 3.86 | 3.76 |
| OCBC foreign | 10.60 | 10.20 | 10.60 | 10.10 |
| OS Union Bk F | 6.95 | 6.75 | 6.80 | 6.65 |
| Parkway Hdgs | 6.20 | 6 | 6.20 | 6.05 |
| Sembawang | 7.15 | 6.85 | 7.10 | 7 |
| Sing Air foreign | 11.80 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.90 |
| Sing Land | 6.80 | 6.65 | 6.80 | 6.65 |
| Sing Press F | 22.60 | 21.50 | 22.50 | 21.70 |
| Sing Tech Ind | 2.79 | 2.72 | 2.77 | 2.69 |
| Sing Telecomm | 2.59 | 2.37 | 2.59 | 2.49 |
| Tat Lee Bank | 2.82 | 2.80 | 2.81 | 2.80 |
| Utd Industrial | 1.07 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.01 |
| Utd OSea Bk F | 11.40 | 10.80 | 11.30 | 10.90 |
| Wing Tai Hdgs | 3.18 | 3.12 | 3.16 | 3.12 |

*: in U.S. dollars.

## Stockholm
SX 16 index: 3540.72
Previous: 3518.35

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGA B | 122 | 119.50 | 122 | 120.50 |
| ABB A | 109.50 | 107 | 107.50 | 108 |
| AssiDoman | 259 | 255 | 259 | 257 |
| Astra A | 142.50 | 139 | 140 | 139 |
| Atlas Copco A | 266 | 258.50 | 259 | 265 |
| Autoliv | 324.50 | 320.50 | 322 | 322 |
| Electrolux B | 597 | 580 | 593 | 575 |
| Ericsson B | 368.50 | 364.50 | 364.50 | 362.50 |
| Hennes B | 335 | 330.50 | 331.50 | 330.50 |
| Incentive A | 730 | 722 | 723 | 735 |
| Investor B | 410 | 405 | 406 | 404.50 |
| MoDo B | 287 | 282 | 285 | 283 |
| Nordbanken | 259.50 | 257.50 | 259 | 260 |
| Pharm/Upjohn | 275 | 272 | 275 | 272.50 |
| Sandvik B | 265 | 262 | 263.50 | 261 |
| Scania B | 233.50 | 230 | 230 | 231.50 |
| SCA B | 194 | 190 | 191.50 | 194 |
| S-E Banken A | 92.50 | 91.50 | 92 | 91.50 |
| Skandia Fors | 339.50 | 337 | 339 | 337.50 |
| Skanska B | 333.50 | 328 | 330 | 328.50 |
| SKF B | 226 | 221 | 221 | 221.50 |
| Sparbanken A | 185 | 182 | 183 | 183.50 |
| Stora A | 131 | 129 | 130 | 129.50 |
| Sv Handels A | 265 | 260 | 263 | 260.50 |
| Volvo B | 218.50 | 215 | 217.50 | 216.50 |

## Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2766.90
Previous: 2774.40

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amcor | 8.90 | 8.66 | 8.69 | 8.66 |
| ANZ Bkng | 11.42 | 11.20 | 11.28 | 11.34 |
| BHP | 16.45 | 15.98 | 16.08 | 16.20 |
| Boral | 4.21 | 4.13 | 4.18 | 4.18 |
| Brambles Ind. | 29 | 27.85 | 28.75 | 29.25 |
| CBA | 17.15 | 16.91 | 17.04 | 17.11 |
| CC Amatil | 15.15 | 14.40 | 14.77 | 15.18 |
| Coles Myer | 6.69 | 6.47 | 6.50 | 6.62 |
| Comalco | 6.85 | 6.75 | 6.83 | 6.60 |
| CSR | 5.70 | 5.63 | 5.66 | 5.68 |
| Fosters Brew | 2.94 | 2.88 | 2.91 | 2.92 |
| Goodman Fld | 2.24 | 2.20 | 2.23 | 2.22 |
| ICI Australia | 13.18 | 12.93 | 13.14 | 13 |
| Lend Lease | 33.12 | 32.60 | 32.79 | 32.80 |
| MIM Hdgs | 1.71 | 1.67 | 1.69 | 1.66 |
| Nat Aust Bank | 21.85 | 21.20 | 21.22 | 21.75 |
| Nat Mutual Hdg | 2.36 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 2.35 |
| News Corp | 7.13 | 7.04 | 7.08 | 7.15 |
| Pacific Dunlop | 3.95 | 3.87 | 3.92 | 3.89 |
| Pioneer Intl | 4.72 | 4.63 | 4.69 | 4.73 |
| Pub Broadcast | 9.15 | 8.98 | 9.10 | 9.15 |
| Rio Tinto | 20.83 | 20.65 | 20.75 | 20.77 |
| St George Bank | 8.85 | 8.61 | 8.61 | 8.80 |
| WMC | 6.62 | 6.46 | 6.48 | 6.46 |
| Westpac Bkng | 8.75 | 8.37 | 8.70 | 8.68 |
| Woodside Pet | 13.25 | 13.02 | 13.17 | 12.90 |
| Woolworths | 4.60 | 4.49 | 4.49 | 4.56 |

## Taipei
Stock Market index: 8708.82
Previous: 8829.38

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cathay Life Ins | 133.50 | 130 | 130.50 | 131 |
| Chang Hwa Bk | 106 | 102 | 103.50 | 104 |
| Chiao Tung Bk | 76 | 73 | 74.50 | 75.50 |
| China Develpmt | 106.50 | 101 | 101.50 | 106 |
| China Steel | 27.40 | 27 | 27 | 27.20 |
| First Bank | 106 | 103 | 103 | 104.50 |
| Formosa Plastic | 59 | 58 | 58 | 58.50 |
| Hua Nan Bk | 115 | 112 | 112 | 113 |
| Intl Comm Bk | 57 | 56 | 56 | 56.50 |
| Nan Ya Plastics | 70 | 68 | 68.50 | 69.50 |
| Shin Kong Life | 86 | 84 | 84 | 85 |
| Taiwan Semi | 139.50 | 134 | 137 | 139.50 |
| Tatung | 35.60 | 35.10 | 35.30 | 35.40 |
| Utd Micro Elec | 87 | 82 | 85.50 | 86.50 |
| Utd World Chin | 63 | 62 | 62.50 | 62.50 |

## Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 17887.71
Previous: 17987.21

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajinomoto | 1080 | 1060 | 1060 | 1060 |
| All Nippon Air | 686 | 674 | 675 | 686 |
| Amway | 3500 | 3380 | 3460 | 3460 |
| Asahi Bank | 710 | 691 | 700 | 695 |
| Asahi Chem | 616 | 601 | 609 | 606 |
| Asahi Glass | 948 | 930 | 938 | 938 |
| Bk Tokyo Mitsu | 2340 | 2290 | 2300 | 2310 |
| Bk Yokohama | 484 | 475 | 480 | 477 |
| Bridgestone | 2920 | 2880 | 2900 | 2900 |
| Canon | 3610 | 3530 | 3530 | 3500 |
| Chubu Elec | 2050 | 2020 | 2050 | 2020 |
| Chugoku Elec | 1970 | 1930 | 1960 | 1930 |
| Dai Nipp Print | 2610 | 2570 | 2580 | 2560 |
| Daiei | 670 | 665 | 666 | 680 |
| Dai-Ichi Kang | 1390 | 1350 | 1370 | 1380 |
| Daiwa Bank | 539 | 520 | 532 | 539 |
| Daiwa House | 1260 | 1200 | 1200 | 1260 |
| Daiwa Sec | 742 | 733 | 740 | 720 |
| DDI | 6160a | 6050a | 6060a | 6000a |
| Denso | 2960 | 2890 | 2930 | 2710 |
| East Japan Ry | 5660a | 5570a | 5660a | 5570a |
| Eisai | 2200 | 2160 | 2160 | 2160 |
| Fanuc | 4620 | 4570 | 4590 | 4540 |
| Fuji Bank | 1350 | 1330 | 1330 | 1310 |
| Fuji Photo | 5030 | 4980 | 4980 | 5000 |
| Fujitsu | 1540 | 1500 | 1510 | 1520 |
| Hachijuni Bk | 1190 | 1170 | 1180 | 1170 |
| Hitachi | 1080 | 1050 | 1090 | 1050 |
| Honda Motor | 4280 | 4210 | 4210 | 4260 |
| IBJ | 1530 | 1500 | 1500 | 1480 |
| IHI | 282 | 261 | 261 | 286 |
| Itochu | 418 | 407 | 418 | 407 |
| Ito-Yokado | 6570 | 6330 | 6540 | 6260 |
| JAL | 445 | 436 | 439 | 443 |
| Japan Tobacco | 9390a | 9240a | 9390a | 9250a |
| Jusco | 2840 | 2750 | 2750 | 2810 |
| Kajima | 547 | 531 | 531 | 544 |
| Kansai Elec | 2150 | 2120 | 2150 | 2130 |
| Kao | 1780 | 1740 | 1750 | 1740 |
| Kawasaki Hvy | 422 | 415 | 417 | 424 |
| Kawa Steel | 232 | 229 | 231 | 230 |
| Kinki Nipp Ry | 689 | 672 | 689 | 672 |
| Kirin Brewery | 1010 | 992 | 994 | 990 |
| Kobe Steel | 154 | 150 | 153 | 153 |
| Komatsu | 716 | 675 | 675 | 720 |
| Kubota | 470 | 457 | 457 | 458 |
| Kyocera | 7940 | 7860 | 7890 | 7760 |
| Kyushu Elec | 2030 | 1990 | 1990 | 2010 |
| LTCB | 572 | 527 | 527 | 555 |
| Marubeni | 402 | 393 | 400 | 396 |
| Marui | 2010 | 1940 | 1990 | 1940 |
| Matsu Comm | 3950 | 3840 | 3850 | 3890 |
| Matsu Elec Ind | 2200 | 2180 | 2180 | 2150 |
| Matsu Elec Wk | 1260 | 1230 | 1260 | 1220 |
| Mitsubishi | 1190 | 1170 | 1170 | 1220 |
| Mitsubishi Ch | 279 | 271 | 279 | 276 |
| Mitsubishi El | 477 | 465 | 475 | 473 |
| Mitsubishi Est | 1780 | 1750 | 1760 | 1750 |
| Mitsubishi Hvy | 680 | 660 | 661 | 661 |
| Mitsubishi Mat | 630 | 615 | 620 | 614 |
| Mitsubishi Tr | 1940 | 1860 | 1880 | 1900 |
| Mitsui | 960 | 945 | 949 | 947 |
| Mitsui Fudosan | 1490 | 1460 | 1470 | 1500 |
| Mitsui Trust | 601 | 589 | 601 | 591 |
| Murata Mfg | 5160 | 5160 | 5160 | 5150 |
| NEC | 1490 | 1470 | 1470 | 1490 |
| Nikko Sec | 1960 | 1840 | 1900 | 1930 |
| Nikon | 522 | 513 | 513 | 518 |
| Nintendo | 11500 | 11300 | 11500 | 10900 |
| Nipp Express | 717 | 701 | 704 | 718 |
| Nippon Oil | 499 | 494 | 494 | 499 |
| Nippon Steel | 278 | 265 | 266 | 267 |
| Nissan Motor | 730 | 716 | 720 | 720 |
| NKK | 167 | 160 | 162 | 166 |
| Nomura Sec | 1610 | 1570 | 1570 | 1580 |
| NTT | 11200b | 11000b | 11100b | 11000b |
| NTT Data | 5520b | 5460b | 5470b | 5440b |
| Oji Paper | 546 | 535 | 540 | 550 |
| Osaka Gas | 289 | 283 | 288 | 279 |
| Ricoh | 1810 | 1790 | 1810 | 1810 |
| Rohm | 14400 | 13900 | 14200 | 13900 |
| Sakura Bk | 595 | 574 | 577 | 590 |
| Sankyo | 4230 | 4140 | 4180 | 4180 |
| Sanwa Bank | 1510 | 1480 | 1480 | 1500 |
| Sanyo Elec | 380 | 365 | 370 | 375 |
| Secom | 8150 | 8100 | 8150 | 8150 |
| Seibu Rwy | 4810 | 4750 | 4790 | 4790 |
| Sekisui Chem | 909 | 906 | 909 | 906 |
| Sekisui House | 1160 | 1130 | 1150 | 1120 |
| Seven-Eleven | 9110 | 9020 | 9060 | 9080 |
| Sharp | 1140 | 1090 | 1100 | 1130 |
| Shikoku El Pwr | 1960 | 1930 | 1930 | 1910 |
| Shimizu | 546 | 540 | 540 | 545 |
| Shin-etsu Ch | 3410 | 3300 | 3320 | 3330 |
| Shiseido | 1940 | 1910 | 1940 | 1890 |
| Shizuoka Bk | 1300 | 1270 | 1290 | 1240 |
| Softbank | 5010 | 4600 | 4930 | 4630 |
| Sony | 11500 | 11200 | 11400 | 11200 |
| Sumitomo | 910 | 885 | 900 | 901 |
| Sumitomo Bk | 1870 | 1820 | 1820 | 1850 |
| Sumit Chem | 446 | 440 | 443 | 436 |
| Sumitomo Elec | 1740 | 1720 | 1730 | 1720 |
| Sumit Metal | 252 | 243 | 251 | 243 |
| Sumit Trust | 1230 | 1200 | 1200 | 1240 |
| Taisho Pharm | 3190 | 3140 | 3190 | 3120 |
| Takeda Chem | 3620 | 3570 | 3620 | 3530 |
| TDK | 11000 | 10700 | 10800 | 10700 |
| Tohoku El Pwr | 1950 | 1930 | 1950 | 1920 |
| Tokai Bank | 999 | 972 | 999 | 980 |
| Tokio Marine | 1470 | 1430 | 1450 | 1440 |
| Tokyo El Pwr | 2320 | 2280 | 2320 | 2290 |
| Tokyo Electron | 7430 | 7300 | 7370 | 7250 |
| Tokyo Gas | 286 | 280 | 286 | 284 |
| Tokyu Corp. | 580 | 557 | 580 | 566 |
| Tonen | 1100 | 1040 | 1040 | 1090 |
| Toppan Print | 1670 | 1640 | 1670 | 1630 |
| Toray Ind | 725 | 710 | 712 | 720 |
| Toshiba | 618 | 610 | 612 | 623 |
| Tostem | 1930 | 1890 | 1920 | 1880 |
| Toyo Trust | 960 | 930 | 939 | 925 |
| Toyota Motor | 3700 | 3660 | 3700 | 3650 |
| Yamanouchi | 2980 | 2930 | 2980 | 2900 |

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

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## Toronto
TSE Industrials: 7050.25
Previous: 7012.46

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi Cons. | 23.65 | 23.40 | 23.40 | 23.60 |
| Alberta Energy | 33½ | 33.20 | 33.40 | 33¼ |
| Alcan Alum | 49.55 | 48.40 | 48.55 | 48.60 |
| Anderson Expl | 17.35 | 16.90 | 17.05 | 17.35 |
| Bk Montreal | 59.30 | 58.70 | 58.80 | 59.30 |
| Bk Nova Scotia | 66½ | 65½ | 66.20 | 65¼ |
| Barrick Gold | 34.90 | 34.15 | 34.20 | 33.20 |
| BCE | 41.95 | 41¼ | 41.35 | 41¼ |
| BC Telecomm | 35.80 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35½ |
| Biochem Pharm | 43.40 | 43.40 | 43.40 | 42.10 |
| Bombardier B | 28.45 | 27.90 | 28.20 | 27.90 |
| Cameco | 51.90 | 51.10 | 51.70 | 51 |
| CIBC | 40.10 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 40 |
| Cdn Natl Rail | 72 | 71¼ | 71.85 | 71.90 |
| Cdn Nat Res | 41¼ | 40.60 | 41.35 | 40.40 |
| Cdn Occid Pet | 37½ | 36.90 | 37¼ | 37 |
| Cdn Pacific | 41.20 | 40.65 | 40.95 | 40.80 |
| Cominco | 35 | 33½ | 34½ | 33½ |
| Dofasco | 26.40 | 26.10 | 26.30 | 26.40 |
| Domtar | 11.70 | 11½ | 11.65 | 11½ |
| Donohue A | 31.70 | 31 | 31.40 | 31.10 |
| Du Pont Cda A | 34.85 | 33½ | 34.55 | 34½ |
| EdperBrascan | 24.05 | 23½ | 24 | 23.45 |
| EuroNev Mng | 25 | 23.70 | 24¼ | 23.55 |
| Fairfax Finl | 388 | 383 | 383 | 380 |
| Falconbridge | 26.70 | 25.70 | 25¾ | 26.30 |
| Fletcher Chall A | 23½ | 22.10 | 22.15 | 22.10 |
| Franco Nevada | 33.15 | 30.60 | 33.15 | 30.55 |
| Gulf Cda Res | 13.20 | 12.55 | 12.70 | 13¼ |
| Imperial Oil | 79.60 | 79.30 | 79½ | 79.45 |
| Inco | 35.90 | 34.80 | 34.90 | 35.05 |
| IPL Energy | 54½ | 54 | 54.15 | 54.60 |
| Laidlaw B | 21.10 | 20.65 | 20.70 | 21.10 |
| Loewen Group | 38.15 | 37½ | 38.15 | 38 |
| Macmill Bldl | 20.35 | 19.90 | 20.35 | 20 |
| Magna Intl A | 96¼ | 95½ | 96.15 | 95½ |
| Methanex | 11.95 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11.90 |
| Moore | 27 | 26.20 | 26¼ | 26.90 |
| Newbridge Net | 83¾ | 81 | 82½ | 81.80 |
| Noranda Inc | 27.95 | 27.40 | 27¼ | 27.30 |
| Norcen Energy | 34¼ | 33¼ | 34.05 | 34.30 |
| Nthern Telecom | 145.70 | 144.10 | 144.45 | 144¼ |
| Nova | 11.70 | 11½ | 11.55 | 11.65 |
| Onex | 36.45 | 36.30 | 36.40 | 36.30 |
| Pancdn Petlm | 25½ | 24.90 | 24.95 | 24.95 |
| Petro Cda | 25.80 | 25.10 | 25.35 | 25.10 |
| Placer Dome | 26.60 | 26.15 | 26.35 | 25.30 |
| Poco Petlm | 14 | 13.60 | 13.65 | 13.60 |
| Potash Sask | 108.20 | 106.25 | 107.80 | 107 |
| Renaissance | 35 | 34.40 | 34.65 | 34.20 |
| Rio Algom | 31¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30.15 |
| Rogers Cantel B | 24½ | 24.15 | 24½ | 24¼ |
| Seagram Co | 50 | 49.20 | 49.20 | 49.90 |
| Shell Cda A | 24¼ | 23½ | 24½ | 23.60 |
| Suncor | 52.30 | 48.35 | 50½ | 48.15 |
| Talisman Eny | 47.95 | 46½ | 47½ | 46¼ |
| Teck B | 28¼ | 27 | 28.70 | 26¼ |
| Teleglobe | 49.90 | 49.40 | 49.55 | 49¼ |
| Telus | 29 | 28¼ | 28.95 | 29 |
| Thomson | 34.30 | 34 | 34 | 34.20 |
| TorDom Bank | 47.40 | 47.10 | 47.15 | 47.20 |
| Transalta | 18.85 | 18.30 | 18.70 | 18.45 |
| TransCda Pipe | 26.95 | 26.80 | 26.85 | 26.90 |
| Trimark Finl | 80.40 | 79½ | 79½ | 79¼ |
| Trizec Hahn | 35½ | 34.85 | 35¼ | 34.95 |
| TVX Gold | 8.80 | 8.15 | 8¼ | 7¼ |
| Westcoast Eny | 28.80 | 28.65 | 28.70 | 28.65 |
| Weston | 106½ | 106 | 106.30 | 105½ |

## Vienna
ATX index: 1423.77
Previous: 1413.83

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boehler-Uddeh | 1045 | 1030 | 1045 | 1033.50 |
| Creditanst Pfd | 650.90 | 640 | 648 | 641.80 |
| EA-Generali | 3419 | 3300 | 3372 | 3315 |
| EVN | 1528.95 | 1488 | 1521 | 1481.60 |
| Flughafen Wien | 516 | 510 | 514.85 | 511.50 |
| OMV | 1961 | 1824 | 1855 | 1824 |
| Oest Elektriz | 881 | 877 | 880.50 | 876.80 |
| VA Stahl | 606.25 | 600 | 602 | 598.50 |
| VA Tech | 2683 | 2664 | 2666 | 2664.50 |
| Wienerberg Bau | 2614 | 2575 | 2593 | 2582 |

## Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2557.08
Previous: 2553.63

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air N Zeald B | 4.02 | 3.99 | 4.02 | 3.99 |
| Brierly Invt | 1.36 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.33 |
| Carter Holt ord | 3.40 | 3.38 | 3.39 | 3.42 |
| Fletch Ch Bldg | 5.18 | 5.08 | 5.10 | 5.10 |
| Fletch Ch Eny | 7.12 | 7.04 | 7.06 | 7.10 |
| Fletch Ch Forst | 1.96 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.95 |
| Fletch Ch Paper | 3.08 | 3.05 | 3.08 | 3.06 |
| Lion Nathan | 3.85 | 3.78 | 3.82 | 3.85 |
| Telecom NZ | 7.92 | 7.85 | 7.92 | 7.92 |
| Wilson Horton | 11.45 | 11.40 | 11.44 | 11.40 |

## Zurich
SPI index: 3626.07
Previous: 3641.50

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABB B | 2154 | 2132 | 2142 | 2123 |
| Adecco B | 585 | 577 | 585 | 579 |
| Alusuisse R | 1425 | 1392 | 1425 | 1384 |
| Ares-Serono B | 2650 | 2580 | 2620 | 2501 |
| Atel R | 870 | 860 | 870 | 860 |
| Baer Hdg B | 2250 | 2225 | 2235 | 2215 |
| Baloise Hdg R | 2250 | 2196 | 2250 | 2196 |
| BK Vision | 1230 | 1205 | 1220 | 1205 |
| Ciba Spec Chem | 141.25 | 139.50 | 140.50 | 140 |
| Clariant R | 1185 | 1170 | 1170 | 1168 |
| Crd Suisse Gp R | 202.25 | 196.50 | 196.50 | 200.50 |
| Elektrowatt B | 536 | 534 | 535 | 535 |
| Ems-Chemie | 6940 | 6850 | 6925 | 6890 |
| ESEC Hdg | 4000 | 3970 | 4000 | 3980 |
| Holderbank B | 1390 | 1372 | 1380 | 1372 |
| Liechtenstl LB B | 570 | 570 | 570 | 570 |
| Nestle R | 2040 | 2017 | 2026 | 2021 |
| Novartis R | 2295 | 2221 | 2238 | 2245 |
| Oerlikon Buehr R | 191 | 185.25 | 188.50 | 187.75 |
| Pargesa Hld B | 1915 | 1900 | 1900 | 1920 |
| PharmVisn B | 980 | 892 | 900 | 898 |
| Richemont A | 1930 | 1891 | 1895 | 1930 |
| Pirelli PC | 338 | 329 | 335 | 335 |
| Roche Hdg PC | 13235 | 12900 | 12900 | 13090 |
| SBC R | 400 | 393 | 393 | 395 |
| Schindler PC | 1750 | 1715 | 1715 | 1730 |
| SGS B | 2550 | 2500 | 2545 | 2509 |
| SMH B | 879 | 850 | 866 | 867 |
| Sulzer R | 1127 | 1095 | 1106 | 1109 |
| Swiss Reins R | 2191 | 2172 | 2181 | 2170 |
| SAir Group R | 1947 | 1932 | 1945 | 1930 |
| UBS B | 1733 | 1694 | 1699 | 1690 |
| Winterthur R | 1455 | 1420 | 1421 | 1439 |
| Zurich Assur R | 639 | 629 | 633 | 623 |

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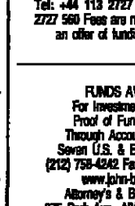

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# U.S. to Foster Training Of High-Tech Workers

By Rajiv Chandrasekaran
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department, joining a chorus of technology industry leaders, has issued its first warning that a growing shortage of workers with cutting-edge computer skills could hinder the nation's economic growth.

Officials said the Commerce and Education departments would take the unusual step of working with the technology industry to propose joint solutions to the labor shortage through a series of task forces and a national conference to be held early next year.

"We clearly have a very significant supply problem," said Andrew Pincus, the Commerce general counsel, which "is increasing the cost of doing business throughout this country and reducing our global competitiveness and constraining our economic growth."

The department did not specify the cost of the shortage, but its report, "America's New Deficit: The Shortage of Information Technology Workers," repeated statistics produced by other organizations, including the Information Technology Association of America, which estimates that about 190,000 information technology jobs nationwide are going unfilled.

The report also cited Labor Department projections that through 2005, an average of 95,000 new computer scientists, systems analysts and programmers will be needed every year. In 1994, Labor said, 24,553 Americans earned bachelor's degrees in computer or information sciences fields.

"Our skilled-worker shortage is a crisis," said Harris Miller, president of the technology association, which is working with Commerce and Education on the task forces and conference. "This is as if we had run out of iron ore in the middle of the second industrial revolution. Today, information technology workers are the equivalent of iron ore. They're the crucial raw materials of our economy."

Critics suggest that the group has inflated its shortage estimates both to justify its call to relax immigration restrictions on temporary technology workers and to compel the government to pay for training programs.

"This report is a tool of special interests," said Norm Matloff, a professor of computer science at the University of California at Davis. "Sure, there are a lot of unfilled positions. That's because the industry wants workers with a laundry list of skills, but they're not willing to train people or give them a chance to pick up those skills on the job."

The technology association denies that its data are inflated or connected with its immigration-lobbying efforts.

The task forces will focus on such issues as recruiting minority groups into technology careers, improving math and science education in primary and secondary schools, spicing up the image of information-technology jobs and upgrading skills of people in the work force, officials said. The groups, which will start meeting this autumn, will have representatives from Commerce and Education, the information industry and educational institutions. The meetings will culminate in a national conference in January at the University of California at Berkeley.

• *Recent technology articles: www.iht.com/IHT/TECH/*

# *A Crowded Road to Riches in the Movies*

## Many Try the Independent-Distributor Route, but There's Still Only One Miramax

By Linda Lee
*New York Times Service*

Here is the no-risk formula for an independent film-distribution company: Find a small gem like "Sling Blade" or "Breaking the Waves" at a festival. Pick it up cheaply. Release it in movie theaters. Keep the overhead low — then make a bundle by selling the company to a major Hollywood studio.

It sounds so easy that a number of new independent distributors are suddenly appearing — including one in New York disclosed last week by Carl Icahn, the financier.

Another recent start-up is Banner Entertainment in Los Angeles. According to industry executives, six or seven other independent distributors are now in various stages of planning.

With the so-called independent company Miramax Film Corp. — "so-called" because it is now owned by Walt Disney Co. — dominating the Academy Awards last spring, and with the stock market strong, the combination of small films and big finance was probably inevitable.

It happened in the 1980s, when new companies sprang up to feed the burgeoning video industry. It is happening again as major studios eat up little outfits like October and Orion and form independent distribution units of their own, and as cable channels such as Sundance and Bravo, which specialize in showing small films, are added.

"There's too much capital around, in banks and the stock market," Harold Vogel, analyst for Cowen & Co., said. "People have money to have fun with."

Mr. Icahn, who said last week that he was putting up $50 million to start a New York-based film distributor, Stratosphere Entertainment, said creating the company was "a way to enter the business where you're buying distressed securities, instead of buying in at the top."

Mr. Icahn added, "If it does build up into something, it's better than paying $5 billion for a film company," as Seagram Co. did in 1995 when it paid $5.7 billion for MCA Inc., which owns Universal Pictures.

Mr. Icahn, 61, is now collecting entertainment properties. Last summer he put $81 million into Stratosphere Corp., which owns a bankrupt casino in Las Vegas, and then led a group that acquired Marvel Entertainment Group Inc., the comics and trading-card giant.

**'They all want to be me,' Harvey Weinstein, co-chairman of Miramax Films said. 'But imitation, while the highest form of flattery, is also a recipe for failure.'**

He intends to create a distribution company in the same league as Miramax, which dominates the field of independent distributors.

"They all want to be me," Harvey Weinstein, the co-chairman of Miramax Films, said. "But imitation, while the highest form of flattery, is also a recipe for failure."

Despite now being owned by Disney and having started to produce some of its own films, Miramax remains the leading distributor of independent films. Last year its 45 independent films took in $250 million at the box office in North America alone; the distributor usually receives about half of the box-office receipts.

Much of Miramax's take came from films such as "The English Patient" and "Scream," which it produced from the time it was just a script; most independent companies merely pick up completed movies.

By contrast with Miramax's total, the 16 next-largest independent releasing companies combined took in just $241 million, according to Variety, a magazine that covers the entertainment industry. So, while aiming to be Miramax, a lot of independent distributors have fallen short of the mark.

"A lot of smart people with money have tried the business — people passionately involved in film — and they couldn't make it," Mr. Vogel said.

Mr. Icahn contends that his eye for value will turn Stratosphere Entertainment — to be run by Paul Cohen, a longtime distributor — into a moneymaker. "I see there's an opportunity in films," Mr. Icahn said.

Though he is best-known for his investments in real estate and his aggressive raids on Trans World Airlines Inc. and RJR Nabisco Holding Corp., Mr. Icahn has been in the entertainment business before. He was once the largest investor in the conglomerate Gulf & Western, which then owned Paramount Pictures, and in Viacom Inc. before it acquired Paramount.

But he pointed out that he did not need to know much about films to make money at them. Mr. Icahn also owns a Kentucky horse breeder, Foxfields Thoroughbreds, and, as he said, "I don't know a hell of a lot about horses, but I make a hell of a lot of money breeding them. It's better if you don't know anything."

He is leaving it up to Mr. Cohen, 49, who recently has been teaching about film in Florida, to buy small movies that "fall through the cracks," Mr. Icahn said. "Paul is going to run with the ball."

Mr. Cohen, who once ran Aries Releasing and Analysis Films, two independent distributors that have since closed, is settling Stratosphere into offices space adjoining Mr. Icahn's on Fifth Avenue in New York.

"We're using the common reception areas," he said, while conceding that the sight of the Monet and other expensive artworks in Mr. Icahn's part of the building might inspire independent producers to raise their asking prices for their films.

Mr. Cohen was introduced to Mr. Icahn seven months ago by a mutual friend, Herbert Beigel, a lawyer.

"I really believe Carl is taking pride in this company as his company," Mr. Cohen said. "It sets the right stage for anything else he might want to do."

Mr. Cohen's greatest successes were "The Bad Lieutenant," which took in $2.7 million in North America and did well on video; "The Chosen," and "My Brilliant Career," which made between $4 million and $8 million.

Now he says he hopes to buy films for $5 million to $10 million and is eager to work with directors such as Charles Burnett ("To Sleep With Anger") and producers such as Edward Pressman (who, as an independent, made "Badlands" and "Plenty"). He admits that being set up in a new company by Mr. Icahn feels like winning the lottery.

"What matters is what we do in terms of marketing," Mr. Cohen said. Stratosphere, he added, will need to spend a great deal on advertising. The $50 million that Mr. Icahn is putting up will go a long way toward releasing 12 films each year, he said.

Mr. Cohen says he has a fallback plan as he begins work for a once-notorious corporate raider. The Stratosphere office has a separate door leading straight to the elevators, he noted: "I have that exit in case Carl starts chasing me."

# On-Line Books: Click to Page One Of a Brave New Business Story

By Beth Berselli
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Intuitively, it doesn't make sense. A Washington publisher, National Academy Press, posted 1,700 of its current titles on the Internet, thereby letting everyone read books for free, and the next year its sales increased by 17 percent.

What about that saying that no one wants to buy the cow if they can get the milk for free?

Well, in the case of cyberspace, National Academy Press, primarily an academic publisher, has found that offering to quench the reader's thirst is good business. Most readers don't gulp down the entire book on-line — after all, reading off a computer screen is hardly a pleasurable experience — but instead sip slowly, skimming certain sections much as they would browse at a bookstore. Once their appetite is whetted, they offer up their credit cards and buy the book. And the company rings up another sale.

Electronic book publishing is largely an infant business, accounting for a tiny part of the $20 billion-a-year publishing industry. Publishers may be rushing to sell their books on-line, but few have embraced the idea of offering the actual goods on their Web sites — a chapter or two, maybe, but not the whole book. They cite a variety of reasons for their resistance, including excessive start-up costs, copyright concerns and the belief that such freebies will hurt sales.

But publishers who have ventured on-line say those fears are unfounded. Mostly nonprofit operations like National Academy Press and university presses, these publishers say the cost — on average $250,000 to $400,000 a year — is reasonable when the eventual payoff is considered. Copyright issues can be easily navigated — indeed, many authors request the additional exposure. They further praise the new medium as a marketing tool that helps titles stand out amid the 50,000 books published each year in the United States.

But most important, they say, readers will benefit. "They will never have to worry that a book won't be available," said Scott Lubeck, National Academy Press's former director, who initiated the on-line project in 1994.

Charged since 1863 with disseminating the works of the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy Press publishes about 200 books each year, primarily on science, technology and health issues. The books are, in fact, policy reports by National Academy of Science scholars — for example, National Science Education Standards, which sold 150,000 copies.

National Academy Press's book sales for the 1997 fiscal year, which ended in June, were $5.5 million, with 5 percent, or $275,000, coming from orders placed over the Internet. Company officials say, though, that the Web project has also increased phone sales of books.

# MEDIA: *Battle Over Advertisers' Arm-Twisting*

**Continued from Page 13**

signed the letter. But Steve Harris, a Chrysler spokesman, said, "To the best of my knowledge, everybody agreed" and added that the company had been using the letter since 1994.

Mr. Harris also said the letter had been blown out of proportion. "We never asked for table of contents, never asked for editorial copy, never asked for photographs," he said. "We simply wanted to make sure our advertising was not placed next to editorial that might run against our guidelines, such as material with strong, graphic sexual content.

"That has been taken and misinterpreted," he continued, "as trying to exert editorial control over these magazines."

Without referring directly to the Chrysler letter, the American Society of Magazine Editors issued a statement in June expressing concern "that some advertisers may mistake an early warning as an open invitation to pressure the publisher or editor to alter, or even kill, the article in question."

Two months later, the Society of Publication Designers wrote directly to Chrysler, calling the automobile company's requirements "at the very least, arrogance in the extreme" and at worst, "blatant censorship."

Last week's statement, demonstrating that publishers and editors have now joined forces, should put advertisers on notice, some industry executives said.

"It's saying to the advertisers: It's not just those crazy editors hiding behind editorial integrity and the First Amendment," said Stephen Shepard, editor of Business Week. "The publishers who represent the business side of these magazines are making a strong statement."

But others see the statement as largely symbolic — and something of a luxury.

"It's one thing to make high moral pronouncements when the money's rolling in," said John Huey, managing editor of Fortune. "But things get a little quieter when the bucks dry up."

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ESPAÑA

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# 2 Who Fell Off Planet Hollywood

By Charles V. Bagli
*New York Times Service*

The Malaysian princess and the one-time national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan spent hours talking business at the St. Regis Hotel in New York City.

Before that day in January 1994 was over, Princess Zarina Zainal signed a single-page document prepared by the former adviser, Richard Allen, that expressed an "intent to enter into a joint venture" to develop a Planet Hollywood franchise in Kuala Lumpur. She also wired $1 million to his company's account. Now, more than three years later, Kuala Lumpur is still without one of the glitzy Planet Hollywood restaurants.

Mr. Allen's company, which was supposed to have developed a dozen restaurants by now, wound up opening just one, in Seoul, which closed within months.

What is more, his company's franchise rights — and by extension, the princess' — were sold back to Planet Hollywood International Inc. in late 1995 for an indefinite amount that could turn out to be zero, and Mr. Allen's role is now largely filled by Ong Beng Seng, a Singapore billionaire.

As for Princess Zarina, she is still out $1 million.

In short, the only talking that the princess and the former White House aide are doing these days is through their lawyers, in a tangled suit now making its way through State Supreme Court in New York City.

The court battle offers a bare-knuckles account of the early days of Planet Hollywood. It also gives a flavor of the complex entanglements and embarrassing problems that can confront any company trying to grow quickly, especially outside its home country.

In her suit, the princess is seeking $16 million in damages.

Accusing Mr. Allen of fraud, she says he sold her interest in the venture without her permission to get out from under his mounting financial obligations. She also accuses Mr. Ong and Robert Earl, Planet Hollywood's chief executive, of scheming with Mr. Allen to take away her stake.

"I am angry and disgusted," the princess said recently. "Never in a million years did I think someone from such an impressive background would stoop to this level."

The allegations are hotly disputed by Mr. Allen, Mr. Ong and Mr. Earl.

In court papers, Mr. Allen contends, among other things, that "no binding contractual relationship was created" with the princess. But while he has been unclear about the nature of the relationship, he says in the legal papers that the princess knew of the sale of their rights back to the company and failed to object and that she "would be expected to share" in the proceeds of that sale. Mr. Earl says he did not know of any arrangement with the princess. Mr. Ong has been dropped from the suit on jurisdictional grounds.

There was plenty of need for investors when Planet Hollywood was born in October 1991. Mr. Earl founded the company while still running the Hard Rock Cafe chain.

Once on his own, Mr. Earl put into motion ambitious plans for a global presence. This included the marketing gimmick of having stars such as Bruce Willis, Sylvester Stallone and Arnold Schwarzenegger attend openings in return for stock. It also included a pressing need for money.

Princess Zarina, who is 50 and has been divorced for a decade from Prince Idris Shah of Selangor, one of the nine states that make up Malaysia, leads an international life, with homes in London, New York City and Southampton, New York. She saw the Planet Hollywood deal as a golden opportunity.

"I just knew it would make money," the princess said. "Malaysia was up and coming. Everything there is Americanized. The pop stars and the film stars would be such an attraction."

With his White House background and international political and corporate contacts, Mr. Allen, 61, seemed the perfect ally. He and his partner, William Nicholson, the former chief operating officer of Amway Corp., scored a coup in November 1992 when they signed a master agreement with Mr. Earl for Planet Hollywood franchises in 12 cities, mainly in Asia.

But the agreement, the biggest granted by Mr. Earl at that point, was an opportunity woven with enormous risks because of its relentless schedule and demand for capital. The deal eventually threatened Planet Hollywood's reputation for success just when it intended to make a public stock offering.

Every three or four months, Mr. Allen's company had to select a city in which to open a restaurant, and pay a $2 million fee, until it had filled its 12-city roster. If the company failed to meet two consecutive deadlines, Planet Hollywood could revoke all its future rights. Other penalties applied if it failed to open a restaurant within three years of paying a fee.

Adding to the pressure was Planet Hollywood's growing relationship with Mr. Ong. A month after Mr. Earl's deal with Mr. Allen, Planet Hollywood solidified its links to the wealthier and better-connected Mr. Ong, forming Planet Hollywood-Asia, a joint venture to develop restaurants in much of Asia. Although Mr. Allen's list of cities was supposed to be off limits, Mr. Allen learned, according to a variety of documents, that Mr. Ong's people were scouting in Bangkok, where Mr. Allen had exclusive rights.

Mr. Allen was quickly struggling to meet his company's deadlines.

Faced with the need to come up with another $2 million by Jan. 20, 1994, Mr. Allen arranged in late 1993 to meet Princess Zarina to discuss Kuala Lumpur, where Mr. Allen said in a letter to her that "we have already located a fine site with an excellent partner." That afternoon, they signed the document at the core of the case. The single page provided that each side invest half of the $2 million fee. It also envisioned a possible third partner agreeable to both.

For the next two years, the princess kept up a cheery correspondence with Mr. Allen, oblivious to the difficulties his company was facing. In May 1994, Mr. Allen, whose company had by then put up $8 million for the rights to open restaurants in Seoul, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Taipei, failed to meet the next $2 million deadline.

That month, at the urging of Mr. Earl, Mr. Allen met with Mr. Ong and an associate to discuss a possible sale of his company's franchise rights. The associate turned out to be Prince Idris, the princess' ex-husband.

Princess Zarina said she was unaware of these contacts but had made it clear in earlier discussions with Mr. Allen that she had no desire to become partners with either the prince or Mr. Ong. Princess Zarina also contends that she had rebuffed repeated offers from Mr. Ong to buy her interest. She continued, she said, to seek out investors in Malaysia for the Kuala Lumpur project.

Mr. Allen managed to put down $2 million for a franchise in Vancouver, in September 1994, but another deadline was looming in December.

Mr. Allen's company missed that deadline and another the following March, forfeiting its rights to any additional cities. Not long after, in May 1995, Mr. Allen was struggling with the only opening he had managed to pull off, in Seoul.

Mr. Earl said his view of Mr. Allen shifted sharply as reports came in that the Seoul franchise was having trouble paying bills and that the local partners were squabbling.

"It was one of the most serious incidents in Planet Hollywood's entire history," Mr. Earl said through his lawyer.

In July 1995, Planet Hollywood notified Mr. Allen's company that it had breached its agreement by failing to pay its suppliers and its continuing fees and by failing to "preserve the goodwill and reputation associated with the Planet Hollywood trademarks."

Tense negotiations continued for months, culminating in a deal Nov. 28, 1995, in which Mr. Allen's company forfeited $8 million in fees. In return, Planet Hollywood agreed to buy back the rights to open restaurants in Taipei, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Vancouver for six times each restaurant's first-year net income, minus the cost of developing and opening the sites. Mr. Allen's company lost its $2 million fee in Seoul with the collapse of the restaurant there.

Two weeks later, Mr. Allen responded to a series of frantic notes from Princess Zarina asking about reports from Malaysia that Mr. Ong had been "boasting" that "he will get our stakes for literally free." In a letter dated Dec. 15, 1995, Mr. Allen denied having had any "contact" with Mr. Ong and, despite signing the Nov. 28 agreement, said he did not have "anything final to share" regarding his discussions with Mr. Earl about "folding our franchises in Asia into Planet Hollywood's on a very interesting basis."

In her suit, Princess Zarina contends that the letter was deceptive. She said Mr. Allen, besides failing to obtain her consent, had sold her interest for essentially nothing because "no Planet Hollywood restaurant has ever earned a profit in its first year."

However the litigation sorts itself out, Planet Hollywood is still grappling with the pace of its growth.

In just six years, Mr. Earl can point to 63 company-owned or franchised Planet Hollywoods in 23 countries plus 10 Official All-Star Cafes.

Overall financial results are up strongly, with net earnings of $77 million expected this year, more than double last year's $37.7 million, on sales of $532 million, compared with $373 million in 1996.

Ominously, though, average sales at existing restaurants fell 13.8 percent last year and may be off a further 10 percent this year, according to an analysis by PaineWebber.

Planet Hollywood stock has cooled off, too. Offered at $18 a share in April 1996, it ended its first day of trading at $26.875. In afternoon trading Tuesday, the stock was quoted at $19, down 25 cents from Monday's close.

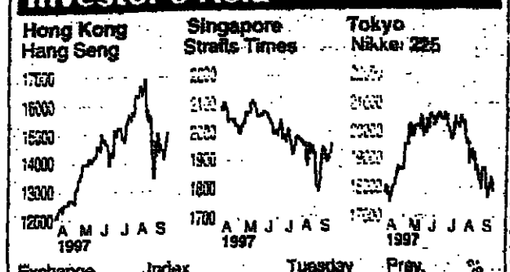
"The drop-off in existing-store sales," said Craig Bibb, an analyst with PaineWebber, "has only increased concerns" about the longevity of the Planet Hollywood concept.

Mr. Allen may soon get his own sense of how strong the concept is.

This year, Planet Hollywood opened in two cities where he once held franchises: Bangkok and Vancouver. Sometime next year, he will learn whether six times net income amounts to anything at all.

The New York Times
**Princess Zarina, litigant and former investor.**

## Investor's Asia




| Exchange | Index | Tuesday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hong Kong | Hang Seng | 15,049.30 | 14,864.37 | +1.24 |
| Singapore | Straits Times | 1,954.68 | 1,934.75 | +1.03 |
| Sydney | All Ordinaries | 2,766.90 | 2,774.60 | -0.28 |
| Tokyo | Nikkei 225 | 17,887.71 | 17,987.21 | -0.55 |
| Kuala Lumpur | Composite | 814.57 | 809.07 | +0.68 |
| Bangkok | SET | 544.54 | 549.48 | -0.90 |
| Seoul | Composite Index | 647.11 | 625.07 | +3.53 |
| Taipei | Stock Market Index | 8,708.83 | 8,829.36 | -1.37 |
| Manila | PSE | 2,057.39 | 2,059.15 | -0.09 |
| Jakarta | Composite Index | 566.69 | 566.24 | +0.08 |
| Wellington | NZSE-40 | 2,557.08 | 2,553.53 | +0.14 |
| Bombay | Sensitive Index | 3,902.03 | 3,913.83 | -0.28 |

*Source: Telekurs* International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• **Sony Corp.** and **Toyota Motor Corp.** will invest 50 billion yen ($412.2 million) in a venture to make liquid-crystal-display panels.

• **Bankers Trust New York Corp.** agreed to buy call options on 15 billion yen of **Nippon Credit Bank Ltd.** stock over the next three years. The options, if exercised, would raise the U.S. company's equity stake in Nippon Credit to nearly 4 percent.

• **Japan's** vehicle exports rose 42 percent in August from a year earlier, to 369,659, helped by a combination of a weaker yen and strong demand for sport-utility vehicles. It was the 15th consecutive monthly increase.

• **Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.** and **Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd.** plan to extend their newly launched experimental high-speed line to Thailand in November.

• **Matsushita Electric Philippines Corp.** will begin increasing the local content of its products because of concerns over the weakness of the Philippine peso.

• **Fletcher Challenge Ltd.** of New Zealand's Canadian subsidiary sold its U.S. paper mill, Blandin Paper Co., to **UPM-Kymmene Corp.** of Finland for $650 million.

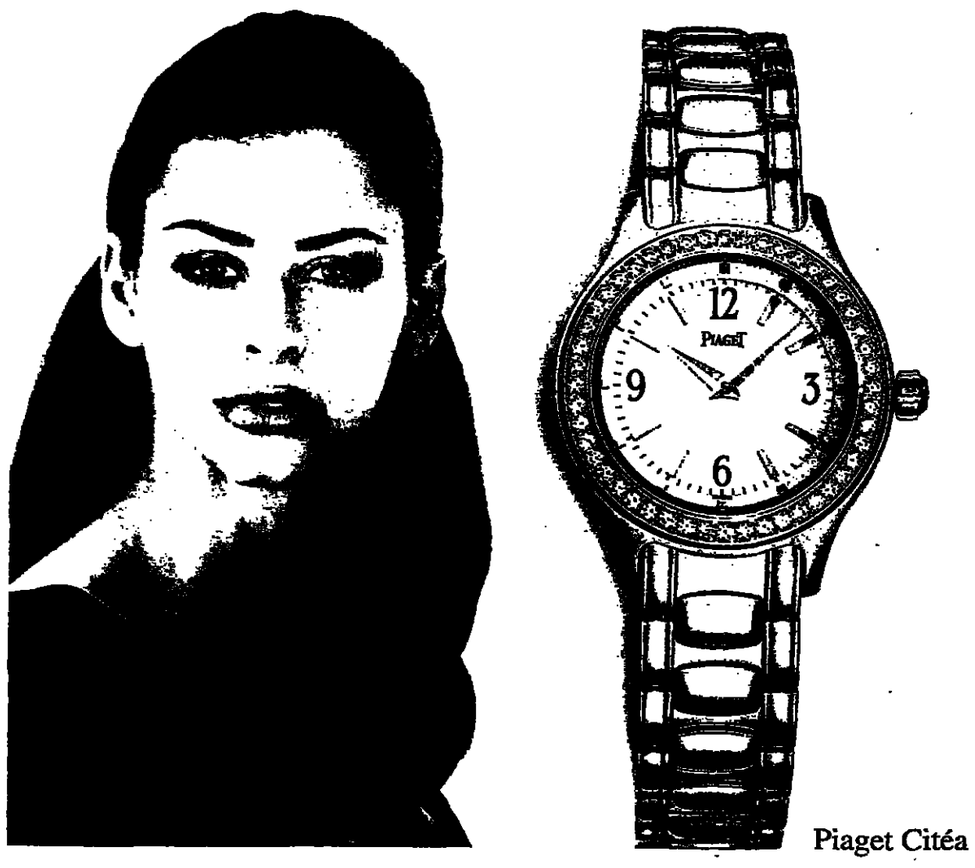
• **Cable & Wireless PLC** bought an additional 5.75 percent stake in **Asia Satellite Telecommunications Holdings Ltd.** from **Hutchison Whampoa Ltd.** for 458.6 million Hong Kong dollars ($59.3 million). *Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AFX*

## Li Raises Hongkong Land Stake

*Bloomberg News*

HONG KONG — Li Ka-shing, the billionaire property developer, raised his stake in Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd. to about 4 percent, giving him more leverage over one of Hong Kong's biggest landlords.

The move was disclosed less than a week after Mr. Li raised his stake in Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., Hongkong Land's parent company. Shares in Hongkong Land, which is listed in Singapore, rose 6 cents to close at $3.40.

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# Thailand Central Bank: Not So Open

## *Report on Exports Omits Promised Data on Currency Positions*

By Thomas Crampton
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

BANGKOK — In the first snapshot of the Thai economy since the flotation of the baht in July led to a wave of currency instability in the region, the central bank said Tuesday that exports surged in August and early September but that the country's net capital outflow continued.

While the figures were in line with expectations, analysts expressed concern over the central bank's reluctance to follow through on government promises of increased transparency about foreign reserves.

The bank said cash foreign currency reserves were $28.4 billion on Sept. 15, up $2.5 billion from the end of August. The increase reflected a $2.4 billion drawing on a $17.2 billion International Monetary Fund credit line set up to maintain Thailand's reserves.

But, contrary to officials' promises, the report did not disclose the central bank's forward currency position.

Analysts saw this as contradictory to the government's stated policy on improving the transparency of its financial reporting. Throughout the currency crisis that swept across Southeast Asia after the flotation of the baht, the IMF has been urging central banks to practice more complete disclosure.

Private estimates suggest the central bank has been buying forward obligations to cushion the fall of the baht. The last official disclosure put the bank's forward obligations at $23.4 billion as of July 2. According to a briefing by the Foreign Bankers Association, these obligations could have risen to $27.9 billion by Aug. 14.

Last week, Deputy Prime Minister Virabongse Ramangkura told the Foreign Correspondent's Club of Thailand, "We will disclose our foreign-exchange cash reserve position and future commitments twice a month."

On Tuesday, however, Kleothong Hetrakul, head of the central bank's research department, said the bank would only release the forward position when the bank deemed it worthwhile to do so.

"It is not required by the IMF, so we reserve the right to release it when there is a significant change," Miss Kleothong said.

The report said that exports rose 24.2 percent in July from a year earlier, speeding up sharply from a 9.3 percent year-on-year increase in June. Factoring in the fall of the baht, however, Miss Kleothong, said the actual increase in dollar terms was about 8 percent.

Miss Kleothong also acknowledged that, because of the climate of political and economic uncertainty, net capital outflow from the country continued, with 49.8 billion baht ($1.43 billion) leaving the country in July. The net capital outflow of the nonbank sector for the first seven months of the year was 127.2 billion baht.

Separately, Deputy Finance Minister Chaturon Chaiseng warned that the government might not meet an IMF requirement to deliver a budget surplus of 1 percent of gross domestic product, or more than 50 billion baht, for the year ending in September 1998.

### ■ Dollar Demand Hits Rupiah

Southeast Asian currencies tumbled, with the Indonesian rupiah down nearly 2 percent at one point as debt-laden Indonesian companies rushed to buy the dollars, Bloomberg News reported from Kuala Lumpur.

"Things are still looking very bearish because of corporate demand" for dollars, said Owen Wong, manager for regional currencies at Tokai Bank in Singapore. The rupiah was quoted as low as 3,285 to the dollar, compared with 3,223 the day before.

# *Broken Hill Tightens Reins to Lift Profit*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Proprietary Co. said Tuesday it had shuffled its management, giving top executives a tighter rein on the sprawling company to help raise its profit and its share price.

BHP, struggling to retain the mantle of Australia's largest company, will create eight businesses from the previous five, splitting its steel unit in two and its minerals businesses into three parts and putting 17 executives into new roles.

The changes are a response to the company's falling earnings and stock price, ballooning costs of its major projects and the resignation of three senior executives in August.

BHP Minerals will be split into divisions for ferrous minerals, world minerals and coal. BHP Steel will be split into integrated steel and steel products. The BHP Petroleum, BHP Copper and BHP Service Cos. units are unchanged.

BHP's previous structure did not make executives accountable enough for their actions, the company's managing director, John Prescott, said.

Although BHP's decentralized management structure served it well in the past two decades, Mr. Prescott said in his announcement, "It has allowed patterns of behavior to evolve which have undermined that success."

The new structure includes a three-member office of the chief executive, bringing in a former BHP Steel chief executive, Ron McNeilly, and a former executive general manager of finance for the company, Graeme McGregor.

BHP's profit fell 1 percent in its first quarter from the year-earlier period, and the company had a loss of 712 million Australian dollars ($512.2 million) in the previous quarter as the company slashed the value of its steel and copper units.

It recently said the cost of a hot briquetted iron plant in Western Australia state had nearly doubled to as much as 2.45 billion dollars.

BHP's shares fell 19 percent in less than three months to reach a 12-month low of 15.44 dollars on Sept. 9. This allowed National Australia Bank Ltd. briefly to surpass it as Australia's largest company, a spot BHP has held for 17 years. BHP closed Tuesday at 16.08, down 0.12. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

# Japan's Output Slump Is Deeper Than Expected

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

TOKYO — Industrial production fell more than expected in August from July, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Tuesday, and sluggish growth was forecast for the coming months.

Industrial production, a key measure of manufacturing, declined 2.2 percent in August after rising 1.7 percent in July. It was the fifth slide in seven months. Slow sales and rising inventories, triggered by a series of tax increases this year, drove companies to slash output, the ministry said. The August decline was worse than the ministry's forecast of 0.9 percent. Its forecasters expect production to remain weak in the months ahead, with increases of only 0.7 percent in September and 0.8 percent in October.

On Wednesday, Japan's central bank is to release its quarterly *tankan* survey of business sentiment, and analysts predict it will show that managers have become more cautious about their prospects.

A tankan survey released in June showed that companies expected capital spending to decline an average of 2.6 percent during the year ending in March 1998. Small companies expected to spend 12.6 percent less, while large companies expected spending to grow 4.6 percent, the survey said. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

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a - asked • - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - Now; S - suspended; S/S - stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - 0 Offer Price incl. 5% prelim. charge; * - Paris exchange; ++ -Amsterdam exchange; s - suspended earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority; P: Middle of bid and offered price. E: estimated price; y: price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z: bid price.

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## WORLD ROUNDUP

### Fines for 4 Clubs

**RUGBY UNION** European Cup organizers fined two Welsh clubs and two French clubs a total of £100,000 ($180,000) on Tuesday over violent clashes in, and after, matches in France. But Llanelli of Wales refused to pay the fine.

European Cup Rugby fined Brive of France and Pontypridd of Wales Pontypridd £30,000 each and warned them about their future conduct.

Llanelli and Pau were fined £20,000 each. ERC ordered the two clubs to pay £10,000 each within 21 days. The balance was suspended and payable only if either of the clubs committed a further offense before the end of the season.

But Llanelli team said it would not pay the fine until ERC could prove that it was lawful. *(Reuters)*

### White Sox Fire Manager

**BASEBALL** Terry Bevington was fired Tuesday as manager of the Chicago White Sox following an 80-81 season in which his team had one of baseball's highest payrolls.

The club also signed Frank Thomas, 29, to a six-year contract extension that will keep him at the club until 2006. Terms of the deal were not revealed. His previous contract guaranteed him $29 million for four years from 1995-98. *(AP)*

### Royals Are for Sale

**BASEBALL** The Kansas City Royals are officially for sale. The board of directors reversed its decision to wait another year and voted to begin the bidding process.

Three groups are known to have interest. One includes George Brett, who retired in 1993 after a 20-year career with the Royals. The others are headed by Jerry Green, a local banker and car dealer, and David Oddo, a Kansas City businessman.

David Glass, the chairman of the Royals board who is also the chairman of Wal-Mart, Inc., said he would not be a bidder. *(AP)*

### The Cursed Club

**SOCCER** The president of Colombian first division side Deportes Pereira said Tuesday that his relegation-threatened club had been victims of witchcraft after a dead black chicken was found a directors' box.

Augusto Ramirez said the animal was found strung up with lighting cable at the club's Hernan Ramirez stadium. He added that three bags containing earth from a nearby cemetery were also found arranged in a line together with "some markings which we could not understand."

Ramirez said that club directors and supporters would organize a ceremony to ward off evil spirits which he said had been responsible for Pereira's disappointing campaign. *(Reuters)*

Reuters

**Karol Kucera serving to Goran Ivanisevic on Tuesday in the first round of the Swiss Indoor tournament in Basel. Kucera beat the No. 3 seed, 6-4, 6-3**

Beat Valkierio/The Associated Press

**Johan de Kock of Schalke, left, and Kazimir Vulic of Hajduk battling for the ball Tuesday in the UEFA Cup.**

# Bierhoff's Goal Is a Double First

## *Neither His Grandmother Nor His Club Had Seen Its Like Before*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

Oliver Bierhoff scored Udinese's first goal in European competition on Tuesday to set the Italian team on its way to a 3-0 victory over Widzew Lodz of Poland and a place in the second round of the UEFA Cup.

The Italian club had lost 1-0 in Poland in its first European match two weeks earlier. In the return match, Bierhoff, a German international, struck in the opening minute, stroking home his third goal of the season after the Poles had failed to clear a deep cross from the left.

Bierhoff's early strike was a perfect present for his 86-year-old Italian-born grandmother, who was watching her grandson play for the first time.

The German's maternal family hails from the Udine region, near Italy's borders with Slovenia and Austria, and his grandmother, who lives in Germany, decided to take in the match during a nostalgic trip to her birthplace.

Udinese took an aggregate lead in just six minutes after a fine run and left-foot strike from Paolo Poggi.

The Italians dominated the rest of the match, but found the crucial third goal only after 89 minutes, when Thomas Locatelli scored his second of the season.

**1860 Munich 6, Jazz Pori 1** After a 28-year absence 1860 Munich celebrated its first home game in European competition by demolishing Jazz Pori of Finland.

The "other" Munich club, older, but less glamorous, than German champion Bayern, progressed to the second round 7-1 on aggregate.

In its first home European outing since 1969, Munich produced an impressive display of attacking football.

Veteran striker Bernhard Winkler put Munich in front from close range in the 34th minute and completed the scoring in the 71st. In between, Harald Cerny, Joerg Boehme, Peter Nowak and Matthias Hamann were on target while Uruguayan striker Alvaro Mendez scored a late consolation for the Finns — who celebrated as if they had won the match.

**Spartak Moscow 2, Sion 2** Spartak, the Russian champion, struggled against feisty Sion of Switzerland, but still advanced to the second round.

Denis Lota, a Zambian international, scored twice for Sion. But the Russians advanced 3-2 on aggregate following their 1-0 victory in Switzerland in the first match. Lota scored his first goal after just four minutes. Alexander Shirko leveled after 19 minutes, and both teams had opportunities to go ahead.

Numerous chances went begging for Spartak until Dmitri Alenichev slotted the ball past onrushing keeper Fabrice Borer in the 54th minute.

Lota bagged his second on the break with 17 minutes remaining and Sion pressed forward looking for a winner.

**Alania Vladikavkaz 1, MTK Budapest 0** MTK withstood 90 minutes of frantic but wayward pressure in Vladikavkaz, Russia, to secure a draw with Alania and reach the second round.

MTK led 3-0 from the first leg. Yuri Moroz, a Ukrainian defender, pulled a goal back for Alania in the 17th minute. But the Russian team could not score again and Gabor Halmai replied for the Hungarians with a close-range header in the 85th minute.

**Anothorthisi 1, Karlsruhe 1** In Larnaca, Cyprus, Karlsruhe of Germany squeaked through to the second round with a 3-2 aggregate victory.

Vesco Mihailovic, the star striker for the Cypriot team, hit the crossbar in the fifth minute and opened the scoring eight minutes later with a powerful drive into the right-hand corner of the goal.

Guenther Schepens equalized in the 41st minute.

**Fenerbahce 1, Steaua Bucharest 2** In Istanbul, Steaua Bucharest silenced the Fenerbahce's fans with two first half goals, then weathered the home side's second half fightback to win 2-1 on the night and on aggregate.

The first leg of this first round tie had ended in a goalless draw.

Damian Militaru scored the first from a free kick. Christian Ciocoiu grabbed the second just at half time, faking goalkeeper Rustu Rencber and hitting the open goal.

Bosnian striker Elvir Bolic headed a goal back but sustained periods of pressure from the Turkish side came to nothing.

**Dinamo Tbilisi 1, Mozyr Belarus 0** After a dour first half in Tblisi, Dinamo seized the initiative when Kakha Gogechaishvili hit the Mozyr crossbar.

In the 73d minute, Rati Aleksidze, a 68th minute substitute, scored with a strong and precise strike to give Dinamo a 2-1 aggregate victory.

**Bruges 3, Beitar Jerusalem 0** In Belgium, Bruges wore down Beitar Jerusalem and scored three second-half goals to win 4-2 on aggregate.

Bruges broke through in the 67th minute when Nordin Jbari finished off a smooth move with a low shot.

After holding out so long against favored Bruges, Beitar came apart. Senegalese Khalilou Fadiga added a second three minutes later when he was given two open shots at goal. Gert Verheyen tapped in the third in the 79th minute.

**Braga 2, Vitesse Arnhem 0** In Portugal, Artur Jorge converted penalties in the 14th and 26th minutes as Braga beat Vitesse Arnhem of the Netherlands and reached the second round 3-2 on aggregate.

**Metz 4, Excelsior Mouscron 1** Metz of France crushed Excelsior Mouscron of Belgium to advance 6-1 on aggregate.

**Orebro 1, Rotor Volgograd 4** Rotor Volgograd of Russia won comfortably in Sweden to advance 6-1 overall.

**Hajduk Split 2, Schalke 3** In Split, Croatia, Rene Eijkelkamp scored twice in the late stages as Schalke of Germany, the defending UEFA Cup champion, beat Hajduk 5-2 on aggregate.

Trailing 2-0 from the first leg, the Croatians twice led with goals by Kazimir Vulic and Dejan Racunica. Marc Wilmots, a Belgian international striker, replied for the visitor. *(AP, Reuters)*

**UEFA CUP SOCCER**

### ■ Reds Are in the Black

Manchester United reported a record 79 percent increase in pre-tax profits Tuesday £27.6 million, up from £15.4 million in 1996, Reuters reported from London. Turnover rose 65 percent to £87.9 million in the 12 months to the end of July. The club made a net profit of £300,000 in buying and selling players.

# Braves Win Opener Over the Astros, 2-1

## *Atlanta Makes Its 2 Hits Count*

*The Associated Press*

ATLANTA — Greg Maddux limited the Houston Astros to just seven singles Tuesday as Atlanta won the first game of the National League playoffs, 2-1.

Kenny Lofton, hampered most of the season by a pulled groin muscle, created a first-inning run with his daring on the basepaths.

Darryl Kile and two relievers held the Braves to only two hits — none after the first pitch in the second inning — but Atlanta scored a run off each one, showing the experience of making an unprecedented sixth straight postseason appearance.

Houston, making its first postseason appearance since 1986, has played the Braves close all year. The 11 regular-season games were decided by one or two runs, with Atlanta winning seven.

Atlanta, a one-base-at-a-time team during most of its run as the team of the 1990s, acquired Lofton in a blockbuster trade with Cleveland during training camp. But the injury and his unfamiliarity with National League pitchers held him to 27 stolen bases, the lowest output of his major league career in a full season.

Lofton, insisting he was healthy heading into the postseason, demonstrated that in the first inning. He blooped a hit just inside the left-field line and turned on the speed to stretch it to a double.

Lofton tagged and sprinted for third on a fly to medium right, sliding in just ahead of the throw from Derek Bell. Chipper Jones brought home the run with another fly to left.

Ryan Klesko led off the second with a homer to right, giving the Braves a 2-0 lead. That would be their final hit of the day, but that was all they needed with Maddux on the mound.

Working on eight days' rest, the four-time Cy Young Award winner allowed more than one hit in only one inning and shut down the top three hitters in Houston's order. Craig Biggio, Bell and Jeff Bagwell were a combined 0-for-12 with three strikeouts.

Bagwell, who had 43 homers and 135 runs batted in, struck out swinging in the eighth with a runner at second. Maddux's 114-pitch complete game ensured that the Braves did not have to go to their shaky bullpen.

The Astros scored a most unlikely run in the fifth. With one out, Tony Eusebio singled and stunned the Braves with the first stolen base of his major league career. The slow-running catcher has gone 296 regular-season games without swiping a base.

Eusebio moved to third on a groundout and scored on Kile's single up the middle. Kile, who hit .124 with 38 strikeouts in 89 at-bats this season, was 2-for-2 against Maddux.

Reuters

**Darryl Kyle of the Astros after giving up a homer to Ryan Klesko.**

Fans in Atlanta have apparently grown so accustomed to postseason baseball that the Braves failed to sell out a division playoff game for the second year in a row. Attendance at Turner Field was 46,467 — about 3,000 short of capacity.

### ■ Attendance Rises Slowly

Baseball attendance rose 5.2 percent this season to its third-highest average, but remained 10.5 percent below its level before the 1994-95 strike, The Associated Press reported from New York.

Major league teams finished with an average of 28,288, up from 26,889 last year and an increase of 12 percent from the 25,260 in 1995, the first season following the 7½-month strike.

Last spring, owners had predicted a 9 percent increase, to 29,300.

Interleague play accounted for part of the increase, with interleague games averaging 33,407, 20.4 percent more than the intraleague average of 27,746.

Baseball's record average was 31,612 in 1994, when players walked out in August.

Total attendance of 63,196,222 for 1997 was the second-highest, trailing only the 70,256,459 in 1993. Colorado led the majors with 3,888,453, tying the record of five consecutive seasons above 3 million, a mark set by Los Angeles from 1982 to 1986 and matched by Toronto from 1989 to 1993.

# Fans Stone the Indians, But Pakistan Still Loses

*Reuters*

KARACHI, Pakistan — India beat Pakistan with three balls to spare Tuesday to level their series of three one-day matches at 1-1, but the match was marred by crowd trouble that brought a premature end to the Pakistan innings.

Pakistan batted first but only completed 48 of its allotted 50 overs. Sachin Tendulkar, the Indian captain, led his players from the field in the 48th over after several of his players had been hit by stones thrown from the stands. Pakistan had reached 265 runs for four wickets.

**CRICKET**

Ranjan Madugalle, the match referee from Sri Lanka, then set India a target of 266 runs in 47 overs.

Tendulkar took his side off when Debahish Mohanty became the fourth victim of the stone-throwing. Abey Kuruvilla, Nilesh Kulkarni and Saurav Ganguly were also hit by stones thrown mainly from the general and students' enclosures. The police ejected three spectators.

"The main problem was that tickets had been oversold and spectators got restless and threw something big at Ganguly," said Haroon Rasheed, the Pakistan coach.

A total of 19 minutes were lost during four stoppages.

On India's last tour of Pakistan in the 1989-90 season, similar violence erupted in Karachi during the second one-day international.

Pakistan's total of 265 was built around an unbeaten 74 by Inzamam-ul-Haq and 72 by Shahid Afridi.

When India batted, Saurav Ganguly hit a superb 89, and Vinod Kambli scored 53 as India reached 169 for one wicket after just 28 overs.

India slumped to 195 for five, however, and needed a late onslaught by Robin Singh, who made 31 not out, and the wicketkeeper Saba Karim, who hit 26, to regain control and win by four wickets.

Mohammad Pasha/Reuters

**Shahid Afridi of Pakistan flicking a shot past stooping Indian wicketkeeper Saba Karim.**

# SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

### JAPANESE LEAGUES

**CENTRAL LEAGUE**

| | W | L | T | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| x-Yakult | 79 | 49 | 2 | .615 | — |
| Yokohama | 69 | 57 | 0 | .548 | 9 |
| Hiroshima | 64 | 62 | 0 | .508 | 14 |
| Yomiuri | 60 | 71 | 0 | .458 | 20½ |
| Hanshin | 57 | 72 | 1 | .442 | 22½ |
| Chunichi | 56 | 74 | 1 | .431 | 24 |

x-clinched league title

**PACIFIC LEAGUE**

| | W | L | T | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seibu | 73 | 53 | 3 | .578 | — |
| Orix | 65 | 57 | 3 | .532 | 6 |
| Kintetsu | 65 | 61 | 4 | .515 | 8 |
| Daiei | 59 | 67 | 1 | .469 | 14 |
| Nippon Ham | 61 | 71 | 1 | .462 | 15 |
| Lotte | 55 | 69 | 2 | .444 | 17 |

**TUESDAY'S RESULTS**

**CENTRAL LEAGUE**

Chunichi 4, Yakult 1
Yokohama 6, Yomiuri 4
Hanshin 4, Hiroshima 3

**PACIFIC LEAGUE**

Orix 8, Seibu 3
Lotte 6, Nippon Ham 4

## FOOTBALL

### NFL STANDINGS

**AMERICAN CONFERENCE**

**EAST**

| | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 | 139 | 40 |
| N.Y. Jets | 3 | 2 | 0 | .600 | 141 | 94 |
| Buffalo | 2 | 2 | 0 | .500 | 94 | 113 |
| Miami | 2 | 2 | 0 | .500 | 71 | 77 |
| Indianapolis | 0 | 4 | 0 | .000 | 54 | 115 |

**CENTRAL**

| | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacksonville | 3 | 1 | 0 | .750 | 110 | 85 |
| Baltimore | 3 | 2 | 0 | .600 | 127 | 92 |
| Pittsburgh | 2 | 2 | 0 | .500 | 79 | 104 |
| Cincinnati | 1 | 3 | 0 | .250 | 69 | 113 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 3 | 0 | .250 | 71 | 110 |

**WEST**

| | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Denver | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 | 156 | 72 |
| Kansas City | 4 | 1 | 0 | .800 | 108 | 93 |
| Oakland | 2 | 3 | 0 | .400 | 141 | 123 |
| San Diego | 2 | 3 | 0 | .400 | 77 | 116 |
| Seattle | 2 | 3 | 0 | .400 | 91 | 121 |

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE**

**EAST**

| | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dallas | 3 | 1 | 0 | .750 | 107 | 55 |
| Washington | 3 | 1 | 0 | .750 | 80 | 49 |
| N.Y. Giants | 2 | 3 | 0 | .400 | 84 | 103 |
| Arizona | 1 | 3 | 0 | .250 | 77 | 84 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 3 | 0 | .250 | 66 | 89 |

**CENTRAL**

| | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tampa Bay | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 | 115 | 76 |
| Detroit | 3 | 2 | 0 | .600 | 120 | 98 |
| Green Bay | 3 | 2 | 0 | .600 | 123 | 110 |
| Minnesota | 3 | 2 | 0 | .600 | 135 | 122 |
| Chicago | 0 | 5 | 0 | .000 | 61 | 155 |

**WEST**

| | W | L | T | Pct. | PF | PA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 4 | 1 | 0 | .800 | 122 | 60 |
| Carolina | 2 | 3 | 0 | .400 | 80 | 106 |
| St. Louis | 2 | 3 | 0 | .400 | 94 | 112 |
| New Orleans | 1 | 4 | 0 | .200 | 81 | 122 |
| Atlanta | 0 | 5 | 0 | .000 | 82 | 136 |

**MONDAY'S RESULT**

San Francisco 34, Carolina 21

## CRICKET

**PAKISTAN VS. INDIA**
**3D 1-DAY INTERNATIONAL**
**TUESDAY, IN KARACHI, PAKISTAN**

Pakistan: 265-4 in 47.2 overs
India: 266-6 in 46.3 overs
India won by four wickets. Series 1-1.

## ICE HOCKEY

### NHL PRESEASON

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**

**ATLANTIC DIVISION**

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 5 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 28 | 14 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 6 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 25 | 19 |
| New Jersey | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 17 | 9 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 14 |
| Florida | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 24 |
| Tampa Bay | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 23 | 25 |
| N.Y. Islanders | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 22 |

**NORTHEAST DIVISION**

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 5 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 30 | 28 |
| Carolina | 4 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 18 | 14 |
| Boston | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 25 |
| Pittsburgh | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 14 |
| Ottawa | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 23 | 22 |
| Buffalo | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 23 |

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**

**CENTRAL DIVISION**

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dallas | 5 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 22 |
| Toronto | 4 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 28 | 27 |
| Chicago | 4 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 23 |
| Detroit | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 21 |
| Phoenix | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 34 | 29 |
| St. Louis | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 25 |

**PACIFIC DIVISION**

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 6 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 26 | 15 |
| Edmonton | 4 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 34 | 32 |
| San Jose | 4 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 22 | 21 |
| Calgary | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 22 | 26 |
| Anaheim | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 24 |
| Vancouver | 2 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 38 |
| Colorado | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 25 |

**MONDAY'S RESULT**

New Jersey 4, N.Y. Islanders 3, OT

End of Preseason

## SOCCER

### UEFA CUP

**1ST ROUND, RETURN LEG**

Anorthosis Famag., Cyp. 1, Karlsruhe, Ger., 1
Karlsruhe won 3-2 on aggregate.

Alania Vlad., Rus. 1, MTK Budapest, Hung. 1
MTK won 4-1 on aggregate.

Dynamo Tbilisi, Georgia, 1 Mozyr, Belarus, 0
Dynamo Tbilisi won 2-1 on aggregate.

Hajduk Split, Croatia, 2, Schalke 04, Ger., 3
Schalke won 5-2 on aggregate.

Spartak Moscow, Rus., 2 Sion, Switz., 2
Spartak Moscow won 3-2 on aggregate.

1860 Munich, Ger., 6, Jazz Pori, Finland, 1
1860 Munich won 7-1 on aggregate.

Udinese, Italy, 3, Widzew Lodz, Poland, 0
Udinese won 3-1 on aggregate.

Lillestrom, Nor., 1, Twente Enschede, Neth. 2
Agg.2-2.Enschede won on away goals rule.

H., Pekah Tikva, Isr., 1, Rapid Vienna, Aust, 1
Rapid Vienna won 2-1 on aggregate.

Fenerbahce, Tur., 1, S. Bucharest, Rom. 2
Steaua Bucharest won 2-1 on aggregate.

S.Braga, Port, 2, Vitesse Arnhem, Neth, 0
Sporting Braga win 3-2 on aggregate.

**SPANISH FIRST DIVISION**

Espanyol 0, Merida 0

## TENNIS

**WTA RANKINGS**

1. Martina Hingis, Switzerland, 6976 pts
2. Jana Novatna, Czech Republic 3881
3. Monica Seles, U.S., 3409
4. Iva Majoli, Croatia, 3406
5. Lindsay Davenport, U.S., 3120
6. Amanda Coetzer, South Africa 2977
7. Anke Huber, Germany 2673
8. Mary Pierce, France 2400
9. Irina Spirlea, Romania 2235
10. Conchita Martinez, Spain, 2198
11. Arantxa Sanchez, Spain, 2161
12. Mary Joe Fernandez, U.S., 1902
13. Steffi Graf, Germany 1788
14. Sandrine Testud, France 1733
15. Brenda Schultz-McCarthy, Neth. 1670

**ATP RANKINGS**

1. Pete Sampras, U.S., 4,291 points
2. Michael Chang, U.S., 3,442
3. Patrick Rafter, Australia, 2,889
4. Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia, 2,640
5. Carlos Moya, Spain, 2,451
6. Sergi Bruguera, Spain, 2,257
7. Marcelo Rios, Chile, 2,322
8. Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, 2,291
9. Alex Corretja, Spain, 2,284
10. Greg Rusedski, Britain, 2,277
11. Gustavo Kuerten, Brazil, 2,230
12. Thomas Muster, Switzerland, 2,229
13. Jonas Bjorkman, Sweden, 2,182
14. Felix Mantilla, Spain, 2,144
15. Thomas Enqvist, Sweden, 1,983

## TRANSITIONS

**BASEBALL**

**MAJOR LEAGUE**

**MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL**—Voided Seattle's waivers claim of RHP Tim Scott and ruled that Scott remains property of Colorado.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

**BOSTON**—Waived OF Wilfredo Cordero.

**OAKLAND**—Announced that Art Howe, manager; Bob Clvck, pitching coach; Denny Walling, hitting coach; Duffy Dyer, bench coach; Ron Washington, third base coach; Brad Fischer, first base coach; and Bob Alejo, bullpen coach, will return for 1998 season.

**TORONTO**—Fired coaches Nick Leyva, Gene Tenace, Alfredo Griffin, and Willie Upshaw. Announced that coaches Mel Queen and Jim Leit will remain in organization.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**NEW YORK**—Announced that Bruce Benedict, catching coach; Randy Niemann, assistant pitching and bullpen coach; Tom Robson, hitting coach; Cookie Rojas, third base coach, and Mookie Wilson, first base-outfield coach, will return for 1998 season.

**SAN DIEGO**—Fired D. Warthen, pitching coach.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Purchased contract of RHP William VanLandingham from Phoenix, PCL. Designated 1B-OF Desi Wilson for assignment.

**BASKETBALL**

**NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION**

**CLEVELAND**—Signed G Bob Sura to 6-year contract extension.

**DENVER**—Acquired C Priest Lauderdale from Atlanta for rights to F Efthimios Rentzias and teams's 26-round draft pick in 2000.

**MILWAUKEE**—Signed C Michael McDonald and G Reggie Freeman to 1-year contracts.

**NEW YORK**—Re-signed G Scott Brooks.

**PORTLAND**—Signed F Rasheed Wallace to 6-year contract. Signed G Alvin Williams and G-F Vincent Askew. Named Jim Eyen and Tony Brown assistant coaches.

**FOOTBALL**

**NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE**

**CINCINNATI**—Waived WR Germard Taylor. Signed LB Tim Terry from practice squad.

**GREEN BAY**—Re-signed TE Tyrone Davis. Placed TE Reggie Johnson on waivers.

**MIAMI**—Put LB Ronnie Ward on injured reserve. Waived OT Andre Johnson.

**NEW ORLEANS**—Waived WR Mercury Hayes. Signed WR Brett Bech. Released S Vashone Adams.

**TENNESSEE**—Released S Rafel Robinson and CB Tomur Barnes.

**HOCKEY**

**NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE**

**NHL**—Suspended Los Angeles Kings F Matt Johnson 4 games without pay and fined him $1,000 for slashing San Jose Sharks RW Todd Ewen in exhibition game Sept. 24.

**BUFFALO**—Traded C Pat LaFontaine to N.Y. Rangers for 1998 2d-round draft pick and future considerations. Assigned D Sergei Klimentiev, D Shayne Wright, C Scott Nichol, D Rumun Ndur, C Patrice Tardif, RW Vaclav Varada to Rochester Americans, AHL. Assigned Cory Sarich to Saskatoon, WHL.

**CHICAGO**—Assigned LW Ulf Dahlen to Indianapolis, IHL. Signed LW Daniel Cleary to 3-year contract.

**COLORADO**—Acquired D Francois Leroux from Pittsburgh for 1998 3d-round draft pick.

**COLORADO**—Assigned F Yves Sarault to Hershey, AHL.

**DALLAS**—Signed C Mike Modano to 1-year contract.

**DETROIT**—Assigned C Per Eklund, C Maxim Kuznetsov, C B.J. Young, F Brandon Smith and F Norm Maracle to Adirondack, AHL.

**LOS ANGELES**—Sent C Eric Belanger, RW Pavel Rosa, LW Steve McKenna to Fredericton, AHL, and LW Dan Bylsma and D Steven Finn to Long Beach, IHL. Sent C Chris Schmidt to Mississippi, ECHL.

**NEW JERSEY**—Assigned D Colin White, F Eric Bertrand, F John Madden, F Brendan Morrison, F Vadim Sharifijanov, G Judd Lambert, D Geordie Kinnear, D Bryan Helmer, C Steve Brule, C Pascal Rheaume, LW Zdenek Skorepa, D Ken Sutton, F Sasha Lakovic, F Peter Zezel and F Vadim Sharifijanov to Albany, AHL.

**N.Y. ISLANDERS**—Assigned LW Sean Hegarty and D Zdeno Chara to Kentucky, AHL, and F Jean-Pierre Dumont to Val-d'Or, QMJHL. Agreed to terms with C Travis Green. Agreed to terms with C Travis Green.

**OTTAWA**—Assigned D Frank Musil, D Radim Bicanek and F Phil Crowe to Detroit, IHL.

**PHOENIX**—Signed D Radoslav Suchy to 3-year contract and assigned him to Las Vegas, IHL. Returned G Robert Esche to Detroit, OHL. Assigned RW Scott Levins, D Sean Gagnon, G Sylvain Daigle, G Scott Langkow, D Jason Doig, D Richard Lintner and C Rob Murray to Springfield, AHL. Assigned D John Slaney to Las Vegas, IHL.

**PITTSBURGH**—Signed G Peter Skudra. Assigned F Dave Roche, F Dominic Pittis, D Sven Butenschon and F Rayan Sawula to Syracuse, AHL. Assigned F Rusty Fitzgerald to Cleveland, IHL.

**SAN JOSE**—Signed C Patrick Marleau.

**ST. LOUIS**—Assigned RW Jamal Mayers and D Libor Zabransky to Worcester, AHL.

**TAMPA BAY**—Assigned G Zac Bierk, D Mathieu Roby, F Paul Brousseau, F Corey Spring and F Allen Egeland to Adirondack, AHL. Returned D Paul Mara to Sudbury, OHL, and D Mario Larocque to Sherbrooke, QJ.

**TORONTO**—Assigned D Yannick Tremblay, D Jeff Ware, F Jason Podollan, F Brandon Convery and G Marcel Cousineau to St. John's, AHL, and C Jamie Baker and D Matt Martin to Chicago, IHL. Agreed to terms with F Igor Korolev. Loaned C Jamie Baker, LW Scott Pearson and D Matt Martin to Chicago, IHL.

**COLLEGE**

**NIAGARA**—Suspended sophomore G Calvin Murphy Jr., junior G Jeremiah Johnson, and senior C Jermaine Young indefinitely for their involvement in a bar fight.

**UCLA**—Suspended senior G-F Kris Johnson and junior C Jelani McCoy from the men's basketball team.

صكذا من الأصل

## SPORTS

# The Man Who Keeps the Mariners Loose

## Piniella Shepherds Seattle, Weak Bullpen and All, Into the AL Playoffs

By Mike DiGiovanna
*Los Angeles Times Service*

SEATTLE — Lou Piniella went all last winter without smoking a cigarette, and the Seattle Mariners' manager made it through a stress-free spring training without lighting up, as well. But four days into the regular season, the habit came back.

It was April 5 in the Kingdome, and a 6-4 ninth-inning lead over the Boston Red Sox had suddenly turned into an 8-6 loss when Piniella's closer, Norm Charlton, gave up a two-run home run to Nomar Garciaparra.

Reporters filed into the manager's office and there was Piniella, taking a drag from his first cigarette in more than five months.

"This is not the right kind of job to quit smoking on," Piniella said last week, recalling his early season lapse.

Little did Piniella know that he would eventually need a blindfold to go with that cigarette. The Mariner bullpen tormented Piniella all season, blowing a major league-high 27 save opportunities and getting cuffed around for a 5.48 earned run average.

While his relievers squirmed, Piniella's stomach churned, and the manager wore a path on the Mariner dugout floor with his late-inning pacing.

When a new closer, Heathcliff Slocumb, walked two batters in the ninth inning with a two-run lead against the Oakland Athletics last week, the television camera focused on a rare sight — Piniella actually on the bench as things began to crumble.

"Lou may be sitting down," the announcer said, "but his stomach is still up and pacing."

That is the kind of season it has been for Piniella, who now has the third-best winning percentage, .526, among active managers, behind the Baltimore Orioles' Davey Johnson and the Atlanta Braves' Bobby Cox, and whose Mariners were to open the American League division series against Baltimore Wednesday night in Seattle.

The Mariners were overwhelming favorites to win the division title and were picked by many to reach the World Series, but because of their weak bullpen, they couldn't put away the pesky Anaheim Angels until Sept. 23. Instead of drenching Piniella in champagne after Seattle clinched, Mariner relievers should have doused him with Pepto-Bismol.

"I don't feel bad about what he puts up with — he's the manager, and that's what he's paid for," said Charlton, who has 11 blown saves.

"Then again, it's hard for us to see him put us out there time after time and not get the job done, because he has confidence in us. I do feel bad for what he's gone through. A lot of it falls on my shoulders, because I've had the worst year of my career."

Charlton and his bullpen mates are also primarily responsible for a tradition that evolved last season. Normally candid and accessible to reporters, Piniella has taken to closing his office door after particularly tough losses, not to be seen or heard from until the next day.

"When I'm upset, I might say something foolish that I may regret later," he said. "The press has a way of asking telling questions and I have to be careful. So I just close the door, have a beer, talk with a coach or two.

"Then I'll go home, do a crossword puzzle, read the Bible or spend time with my family, and come back fresh the next day. I've learned more and more to leave this at the park. When I started, I was more of a what-could-I-have-done-differently kind of guy. But if you're a worry wart, you'll have something to worry about every day in this job."

When Piniella managed at Cincinnati, he once got into a clubhouse fight with reliever Rob Dibble. And this season, after the left-handed reliever Mark Holzemer had walked a left-handed batter, Piniella chewed out Holzemer on the mound, for fans and television viewers to see. A few days later, Holzemer was sent down.

"He expects you to do your job, and I didn't do it," said Holzemer, who later was recalled. "It's not like you don't know where he's coming from or where you stand. You'll know how well you're doing by the way he's reacting. He wants to win every game. He does not like it when he loses."

MARINER players, even those on the receiving end of one of Piniella's tirades, say his explosive reactions are part of his appeal.

"The biggest thing with him is, everything is black and white — there's no gray area," said Jamie Moyer, a Seattle pitcher. "To me, that's a breath of fresh air. If he likes or dislikes something, he tells you to your face, not behind your back. He treats you like a professional."

Piniella manages the way he played — with passion, grit and determination. He was not one of the game's most gifted players, but he made the most of his talents, hitting .291 over 16 years with the Kansas City Royals and Yankees, helping New York win World Series titles in 1977 and '78.

"He made himself into a quality hitter," Johnny Oates, the Texas Rangers' manager, told the Seattle Times last year. "And he was one of the toughest outs. Every at-bat was a battle with him, every pitch a fight. He'd bite and spit and snarl."

Off the field, though, Piniella described himself as "a cut-up."

"I had fun," he said. "I wasn't astute. I would have been the last managerial candidate in our clubhouse."

But the Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner, saw something Piniella didn't see in the mirror and hired him as manager in 1986. Piniella guided New York to 90-72 and 89-73 seasons in '86 and '87 but finished second and fourth, and you know what that gets you in the Bronx — fired.

Piniella was named Yankee general manager in October 1987, replacing his current general manager, Woody Woodward, but he returned to the field midway through 1988 to replace Billy Martin as manager. He was canned again after that season. "I've always been appreciative of Mr. Steinbrenner hiring me, even though he fired me twice," Piniella said.

He moved on to Cincinnati in 1990, where a three-year stint included a stunning four-game sweep of Oakland in the 1990 World Series. But when the owner, Marge Schott, dragged her feet on a contract renewal after the 1992 season, Piniella left to join Woodward in Seattle.

"A lot of people told me not to come to Seattle, that it was a big mistake," Piniella said. "This club had no history, no tradition of winning. But I saw it as a big challenge."

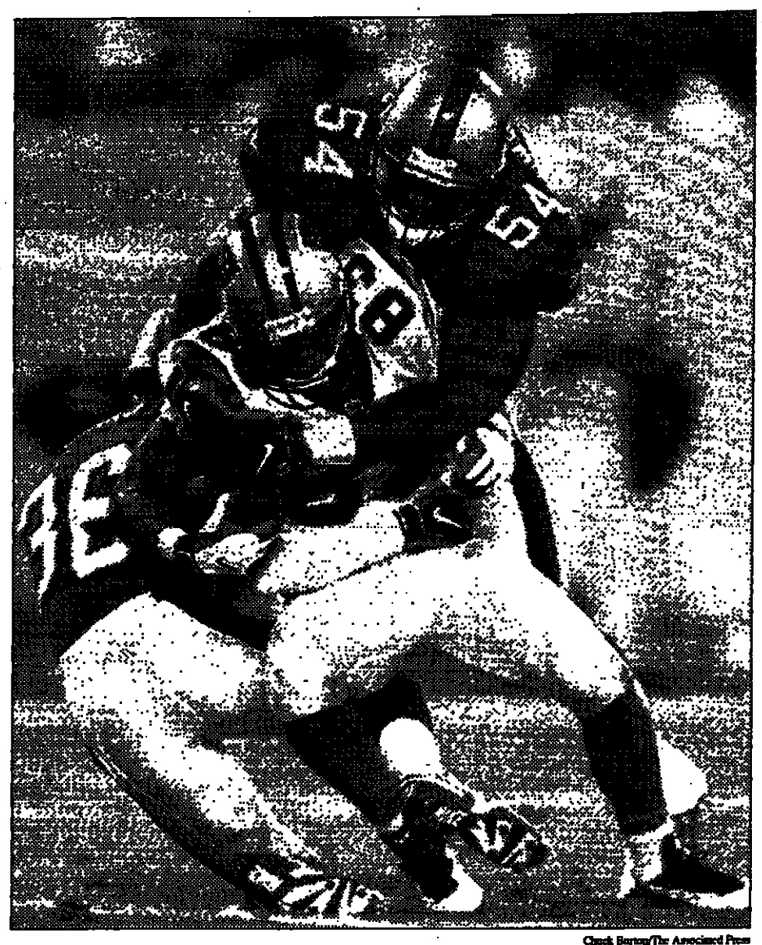
"It proved to be quite fruitful," he said. "This is a great baseball town."

The Mariners drew 1.2 million fans in Piniella's first season, but four years and two division titles later, Seattle topped the 3 million mark this season.

THE MARINERS have the game's best all-around player in center fielder Ken Griffey, one of the best pitchers in Randy Johnson, one of the best young players in shortstop Alex Rodriguez, the league's best designated hitter in Edgar Martinez, and a prolific power hitter in right fielder Jay Buhner.

"This is a type of team you try to keep loose, and our clubhouse is as loose as any in baseball," Piniella said. "I expect the guys to play hard, and I have very few rules. I believe in discipline, but at the same time, you have to let them play."

And that, though it may seem simple, is not easy. "He has a lot to do with the types of players who are here," Charlton said. "Lou has managed to assemble people who are not only superstars, but they have a knack for playing well together as a team. Yes, we have one of the best lineups in baseball, but Lou manages it well."



Chuck Burton/The Associated Press

**Carolina's Mark Carrier being brought down by San Francisco's Lee Woodall, top, and Merton Hanks during second-quarter action on Monday night.**

# 49ers Make It Look Easy, Drubbing Panthers, 34-21

By Mike Freeman
*New York Times Service*

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — San Francisco picked apart the Carolina Panthers' once vaunted defense twice in the first quarter, scoring two touchdowns and taking command of the game.

The 49ers made it look easy as they beat the Panthers, 34-21. It was not a nice way to treat a team playing host to its first Monday night game. Carolina, 9-0 at home last season, has lost all three of its home games this year.

In a strange way, the absence of Jerry Rice, out with torn knee ligaments, may have rallied the 49ers' offense. His loss forced San Francisco to spread the work, instead of relying on Rice to put on his cape and win the games by himself. Thus, the 49ers offense is back.

But it is more varied, more precise and quite deadly.

Behind the running of Garrison Hearst and William Floyd and the pinpoint passing of Steve Young, the 49ers moved the ball with ease early, building a 20-7 cushion by halftime.

The 49ers carved the Panthers the way an artist makes an ice sculpture. The 70,972 fans watched quietly, appreciating the careful touch of a surgeon.

Hearst carried 28 times for 143 yards. Young finished 16 of 24 passing for 152 yards.

The 49ers now command the National Football Conference West with a 4-2 record and re-established themselves as one of the league's elite teams.

The Panthers fell to 2-3, and though it is far too early to count them out of the division title hunt — two of their next four games are against the doormats Atlanta and New Orleans — the loss is definitely a blow to their chances of winning back-to-back division titles.

San Francisco's defense, already among the league's best, was not too shabby, either. Carolina's quarterback, Kerry Collins, had three passes intercepted, two of those by Merton Hanks.

Hanks' third-quarter interception helped put the game away. The ensuing drive ended when Hearst ran 3 yards for a touchdown, putting San Francisco ahead by 27-7 with 1 minute 35 seconds left in the quarter.

Collins was shaky all night, and even more so after a hit early in the fourth quarter that forced him out of the game. He spent most of the final period watching Steve Beuerlein lead the team to a late touchdown.

Collins will most likely be the starter when the Panthers play Minnesota on Oct. 12, but there could be a quarterback controversy in Carolina.

The 49ers' moved ahead in the first quarter with a drive that covered 79 yards in 12 plays and ended with an 8-yard touchdown catch by Terrell Owens. Their second touchdown, early in the second quarter, covered 46 yards in seven plays as Young scrambled 1 yard for the touchdown to make the score 14-0.

After field goals of 25 and 48 yards by Gary Anderson, the rout was on.

The Panthers scored their lone first-half touchdown on a 17-yard pass from Collins to Rae Carruth.

The first quarter statistics told the story of this game: the 49ers had 131 total yards of offense and the Panthers had zero.

Ray Stubblebine / Reuters

**FIELD OF DREAMS — Workers preparing Yankee Stadium on Tuesday morning for the club's opening playoff game against the Cleveland Indians.**

# Wolves Offer to Pay Garnett $120 Million

*The Associated Press*

MINNEAPOLIS — The Minnesota Timberwolves have increased their contract offer from $103.5 million to $120 million over six years for forward Kevin Garnett, a report said Tuesday.

An unidentified team official said the proposed contract may allow Garnett to opt out before six years are up, the Saint Paul Pioneer Press reported.

The team has until midnight Wednesday to sign Garnett or he will become a free agent after the coming season. The Wolves originally thought the deadline was Tuesday.

More talks between Glen Taylor, the team's owner, and Garnett's agent, Eric Fleisher, were set for Tuesday.

Garnett, 21, will earn about $1.8 million this season in the final year of his three-year rookie contract. He turned down — or Fleisher rejected — a six-year offer worth $103.5 million. That deal's $17.25 million annual average would have made it the richest long-term contract in NBA history.

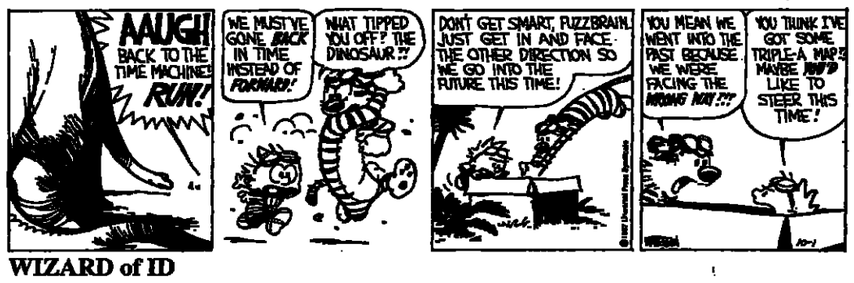
• Rasheed Wallace signed a six-year contract with the Portland Trail Blazers worth $80 million, the biggest deal ever by the team.

The 6-foot-11 forward is expected to remain with the Blazers through the 2003-04 season. However, a source familiar with the contract said there was flexibility that could allow the contract to be reopened in a few years.

DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES




GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID

BEETLE BAILEY

NON SEQUITUR

DOONESBURY

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Jumbles: Unscramble four words, one letter to a square, to form four ordinary words.

THERB
ENCOUP
CIPEAE

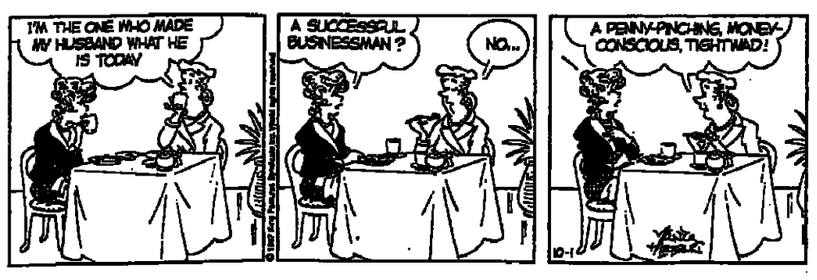
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A "[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]" [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DECAY ABBOT BROKEN PURITY
Answer: What the salesman did when they charged their purchases — TOOK THE "CREDIT"

BLONDIE

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## OBSERVER

# Drowned in Exhaust

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It was practically empty here in the United States in 1930, at least by today's standards. I was one of only 123,202,624 people that year.

There's a Beatles song about a man depressed because he suddenly finds he's only half the man he used to be. I know that feeling. The U.S. population today is more than 260 million. I am now less than half the man I used to be.

But wait, it gets worse. Here are the latest figures on the motor vehicle population: As of 1995 there were 176 million of these machines in the country. Here is population explosion indeed. The country now has 53 million more motor vehicles than it had people in 1930.

Even worse, the government reports that since 1969 the American motor-vehicle population has grown six times as fast as the human population. In other words, the average couple producing three children during that period also produced 18 cars, trucks, vans, sport-utility vehicles and motorcycles.

□

These population figures explain a lot about why so many of the country's worst problems are insoluble. The effort to end political corruption, for example, cannot succeed, no matter how many campaign fund reforms are enacted.

There are simply too many — far, far too many — people for traditional political methods to work anymore. Reaching a significant number of voters requires modern technology. Modern technology requires unlimited money. Persons who want public office will raise that money one way or another. If excessively scrupulous, they are doomed to remain unheard of by millions of voters and unelected. They are victims, poor devils, of our rollicking population growth.

Here is another product of the population boom: "road rage." This melodramatic term refers to the increasingly common tendency for a motorist to drive dangerously when displeased with another motorist's driving. Sometimes the displeased motorist may express himself with firearms or demand satisfaction with bare knuckles.

□

A glance at the population figures affords the obvious explanation for this irrational behavior. There are too many people in too many cars. In one short lifetime each of us has been whittled down to a trivial 1 in more than 260 million. Now each is hemmed in by 175,999,999 motorized exhaust-fume spewers.

This breeds smoldering rage, which is made worse by the sensible fear that every other driver out there may be insane or packing a gun.

Younger drivers are different. Too inexperienced to be melancholy about being whittled away by population growth, they attack the highway as a great beast to be overpowered by courage, daring, brutality and cunning.

Often these sufferers can safely discharge their rage by shouting coarse language. Lately, I have twice been verbally roughed up, once by a woman, once by a man. Each shouted the same trite epithet involving reproductive and alimentary-canal systems. Has overpopulation also put an end to colorful cussing?

*New York Times Service*

# Roy Lichtenstein: The Master of Pop Painting

By Michael Kimmelman
*New York Times Service*

The Associated Press

**Lichtenstein, who died at age 73, was best known for his comic book-style images.**

NEW YORK — Roy Lichtenstein, the quintessential master of Pop painting and a major figure in American art since he began scavenging comic strips like "Winnie Winkle," "G.I. Combat" and "Secret Hearts" ("I don't care! I'd rather sink — than call Brad for help!"), died Monday at New York University Medical Center in Manhattan. He was 73.

He died of complications resulting from a lengthy bout with pneumonia, said his wife, Dorothy.

Lichtenstein gained attention at his debut in 1962 at the Leo Castelli Gallery in New York with work that seemed to critics to be the equivalent of a giant pin aimed at the hot-air balloon of Abstract Expressionism, with its grand soul-searching claims and emphasis on the necessary eloquence of touch. By contrast, Lichtenstein's art looked wickedly ironic and freeze-dried, as if manufactured, because it mimicked in streamlined form the black outlines, flat vivid colors and Ben Day dots of the funny pages. He managed to take an essentially anonymous style and make it into something unmistakably his own.

"Roy got the hand out of art, and put the brain in," was how the painter Larry Rivers described Lichtenstein's accomplishment. He was a provocateur, a saboteur, doing 1990s irony in the 1960s. And if, in later years, he was somewhat taken for granted it was partly because, by then, his ideas had so infiltrated art that they were no longer only his. His mixing of text and image, of high and low, his whole strategy of appropriating images, had paved the way for a generation of artists not yet born or at least not yet out of elementary school when he cribbed a picture of a girl holding aloft a beach ball from a newspaper advertisement for Mount Airy Lodge in the Poconos.

In an interview in 1963, Lichtenstein joked that he wanted to make an art so "despicable" that no one would hang it. Probably not even he dreamed at the time that collectors would some day pay millions of dollars to put such despicable art on their walls. Since the 1950s, he said, "everyone was hanging everything. It was almost acceptable to hang a dripping paint rag. Everyone was accustomed to this. The one thing everyone hated was commercial art."

As a consequence, his own art, he said, was "anti-contemplative, anti-nuance, anti-getting-away-from-the-tyranny-of-the-rectangle, anti-movement and anti-light, anti-mystery, anti-paint-quality, anti-Zen, and anti-all of those brilliant ideas of preceding movements which everyone understands so thoroughly."

Still, it was never easy to know just how seriously to take Lichtenstein. Years later, he also said: "I wouldn't believe anything I tell you." And it quickly became clear, after his Castelli debut, that his interests extended far beyond just making the culture of Mickey Mouse and Bazooka Bubble Gum wrappers into a new parodic and heraldic art. By the end of the '60s, in fact, he quit using comic book sources. Working in one basic mode for the better part of 40 years, he turned out paintings that mimicked Picasso, Cezanne and Mondrian, treating them in much the same way that Andy Warhol treated Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley: as brand names of popular culture.

"I wasn't putting down Picasso or Mondrian or Cezanne or Monet or anyone else," he later explained. "What I think I was doing was to take a kind of idiot's view of, say, Picasso, and make a painting of that. The subject for me wasn't Picasso, but someone's funny idea of Cubism."

At the same time, Lichtenstein painted landscapes, interiors and nudes, even images of pyramids whose geometry and compressed abstraction might be more commonly associated with painters like Ellsworth Kelly. He also made sculptures, prints, giant murals like the five-story-tall "Mural with Blue Brushstrokes" for the lobby of the Equitable Center in Manhattan. In later decades, he exhibited drawings that had been mostly his private exercises and preparatory studies, drawings that had about them a feathery, almost hesitant touch very different from his bold and assertive paintings.

On what had seemed a one-liner of an idea, Lichtenstein composed countless unforeseen variations. They tumbled out like circus clowns from a Volkswagen. The criticism of his art that resulted was, in fact, that he turned everything into the same essential cryogenic image: He became an industry of his own skillful pastiches.

He was born on Oct. 27, 1923, on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, the only son of a prosperous realtor. He began taking art courses at 16 and in the summer of 1940 attended Reginald Marsh's life class at the Art Students League. "I did sort of appalling paintings," he once remembered. "A kind of Reginald Marsh realism."

He enrolled at Ohio State University in Columbus to study art, then was drafted in 1943 and served with the engineer battalion of the 69th Infantry Division in Europe during World War II.

After the war, he returned to Ohio State, completed his master's degree in 1951, and taught art. But after being denied tenure, he moved from Columbus to Cleveland, where he'd already met his wife, Isabel Wilson, a co-director of an art gallery there.

Lichtenstein took with him the lessons that he acquired from Hoyt Sherman at Ohio State, his teacher and a late Fauvist who insisted that even representational art be regarded, not as a true mirror of life, but as fundamentally formal and abstract. Lichtenstein remained strongly influenced by Sherman. Through the 1950s, he painted and made sculptures in a variety of modes, often tongue-in-cheek, sometimes influenced by Picasso, Klee, Fragonard, or the Abstract Expressionists. He painted medieval subjects, images of anthropomorphic plants and themes of American folklore, including a takeoff of Emanuel Leutze's familiar "Washington Crossing the Delaware." So he wasn't actually taking a big leap to his paintings of the early '60s based on comic books and advertisements.

But what was important in all these cases was his stress on art as a variable system of conventions, essentially abstract. The paradox of his work remained the fact that its outward embrace of images of everyday life belied an inward stress on art as arrangements of colors and shapes.

In 1957, Lichtenstein left Cleveland with his wife and their two sons and accepted a variety of teaching jobs in New York and New Jersey until his career caught on. He soon became so famous, or rather notorious, that by 1964, Life magazine published an article about him asking "Is he the worst artist in America?" His work was widely interpreted, at least at first, as a critical commentary on modern industrial society. But Lichtenstein was reluctant to interpret his own art in those terms.

In the late 1960s, when he began to parody Abstract Expressionist paintings by making works of flat, anonymous and cartoonlike brushstrokes that were the antithesis of the brushstroke as a kind of expressive fingerprint, he explained the works by saying, "actually I love the Abstract Expressionists, or I like the ones I like, anyway. My work is, after all, a kind of straitjacket. I did those pictures because it was my way of saying, 'You see, painting is a tree made out of brushstrokes.'"

## MOVIES

# The Other Rupert: Acting Across the Class Divide

By Sarah Lyall
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — No, Rupert Graves is not Rupert Everett, and he did not appear in "My Best Friend's Wedding" (please don't ask). But although the chameleonlike Graves, who made his screen debut 12 years ago playing Helena Bonham Carter's younger brother in "A Room With a View," seems currently to be the Other Rupert of British films, he doesn't really mind.

For one thing, he has been an enormous hit here recently in a revival of the David Rabe play "Hurlyburly." ("It is worth crawling over broken glass to get to this production," concluded the radio arts program "Kaleidoscope.")

At the same time, Graves is in three films — each wildly different from the others — that are in theaters now or opening soon.

In "Different for Girls," he plays Paul Prentice, a loud, crude motorcycle messenger who finds himself inexorably drawn to an old school friend who has become a woman.

In "Intimate Relations," which is based on the events leading to a real-life murder trial in 1956, he plays the hapless lodger Harold Guppy, whose twisted relationship with a mother and her daughter, combined with a tendency to violence, leads to tragedy all around.

And in a film version of Virginia Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway," starring Vanessa Redgrave, he plays Septimus Warren Smith, the shell-shocked veteran of World War I whose downward spiral into suicidal madness forms the moral center of the story.

For the last few months, though, Graves's mind has been on "Hurlyburly." Rabe's punishing play about Hollywood (he plays Eddie, the cruel and manipulative casting director). A midrun series of rehearsals for the play, on the occasion of its moving to the West End from the Old Vic, all but exhausted him.

"If I look haggard, it's because of this play," he explained. "I'm absolutely sawn off at the knees. It's a huge, monstrous, unwieldy play. You don't play it; you wrestle it. Sometimes the play wins, and sometimes you win."

In Britain, an accent often gives away a person's background right away, but Graves, who is 34, has a strangely hard-to-pin-down voice, the result of elocution lessons he took long ago to cure a childish stutter. His real accent, he says, is pure West Country, with the nasal vowels and slurred together words that are prevalent among lower-middle-class families in his hometown, Weston-Super-Mare.

It was there that he sang in a punk band called A New Lumbago and worked at his first jobs: as a dishwasher in a fish-and-chip shop and as a clown named Tomato in a circus. At the age of 18, he auditioned for and won his first part on the London stage, playing the unhappy son of Kenneth Grahame, the author of "The Wind in the Willows," in "The Killing of Mr. Toad."

His success as Freddie Honeychurch in "A Room With a View" resulted in the typecasting of Graves as something he decidedly is not: a toff from a posh background. But he has fought valiantly against this typecasting, and an array of roles has followed, on stage and on screen. Among other things, he has played the seductive gamekeeper in the movie "Maurice"; Antony Sher's boyfriend in "Torch Song Trilogy" in London; Jeremy Irons's son in the film "Damage," and Greville, the king's equerry, in the film "The Madness of King George."

First Look Pictures

**Rupert Graves, an aging punk in "Different for Girls."**

Speaking of his character in "Intimate Relations," whose infuriating passivity lands him in the most serious kind of trouble, Graves said he had sought to portray Harold, whose violent nature is triggered by imbalances in his blood sugar levels, sympathetically, but only up to a point.

"I worried that I was too sympathetic," he said. "Here is a person who has no ability to think on his own and can't pursue his will. I wanted to show that his violence isn't a machismo; it really is a monstrous thing. People who have monsters inside themselves hate it; they want to say, 'I'm a good person, and I'm going to be good.' But they're not, especially if they have the kind of illness he does."

Though the film had mixed reviews here and in the United States, Graves's performance came in for praise, The Sunday Telegraph calling him "one of the dishiest and most exciting English actors today."

"Mrs. Dalloway," too, is set in England after World War I, when Graves's character comes home with thousands of other soldiers and finds that he cannot shake off the horrors he has apparently survived. At first, Graves found this character a tortured cipher.

"When I read the screenplay, I thought, 'I just don't understand my part; I don't know how to play this,' " Graves said. "And then I began to read a lot of Virginia Woolf, and I was struck by how much of her own private psychoses and neuroses went into this male character of Septimus."

"Different for Girls," with its contemporary setting, called for a completely different approach. Graves plays an aging punk who finds himself falling in love, awkwardly and unexpectedly, with a transsexual. And Steven Mackintosh, the actor who plays Kim, the friend and eventual lover, said Graves had made what could have been an extremely awkward situation delightful.

"It could have been a nightmare if it weren't for the fact that Rupert had a really good sense of humor," he said. "When we were in mid-embrace and I was wearing my skirt, he was making jokes. It diffused any kind of tension there could have been.

"He was aware of all of the sensitive issues in the film — he's a highly intelligent guy — but the great thing about him, for me, is that he can see the funny side of things too. And since Rupert had played gay men and transvestites, he was able to bring his knowledge of that to provide me with a lot of reassurance."

## PEOPLE

BEFORE he became prime minister of Ireland, Bertie Ahern's flair was always more political than sartorial, but he has undergone a makeover, and his 26 female parliamentary colleagues have voted him Ireland's best-dressed man. Dressed for the part in an Irish-made suit, Ahern accepted his prize of 2,500 punts ($3,650), which will go to charity.

□

**Geraldine Chaplin** is the star of a TV bio-pic of the late Mother Teresa to be released this weekend. "Mother Teresa: in the Name of God's Poor," completed at the beginning of this year, was directed by **Kevin Connor**. Chaplin, who was at a television industry festival in Cannes, France, to promote the film, said Mother Teresa was for her a "romantic rebel." But Mother Teresa, who died on Sept. 5, disliked the film and said it "violated the sacred nature" of her work. The film will premiere on the U.S. Family Channel on Sunday. It is based on a book by the French author **Dominique Lapierre**, who said all profit would go to charity.

David Van Der Veen/Agence France-Presse

**SHADOW AND LIGHT — Members of the Cambodia National Theater in Phnom Penh giving a puppet show.**

□

**Oliver Stone**, in Syracuse, New York, to promote his new book, apologized again — this time publicly — for his depiction of the city's police in his film "Born on the Fourth of July." The director said the police were wrongfully portrayed as behaving brutally toward students at a 1970 anti-war demonstration. Stone sent a letter of apology to city and police officials shortly after the movie's release in 1990, saying police "did not, in fact, hit any students over the head." The scene so rankled police officials that former Chief **Thomas Sardino**, who was in command during the protest, threatened to take legal action against Universal Studios.

□

**Ken Kesey**, who suffered a stroke last week, is recovering after treatment with a clot-dissolving drug. The author's wife, **Faye**, said he was able to walk around and has regained much of the use of his right arm, which went numb during the stroke. Doctors decided to give Kesey a drug known as t-PA, or recombinant tissue plasminogen activator. "Within an hour of taking this drug, he started getting his fingers back," Mrs. Kesey said. "Before the night was over, he could grasp. Now he can lift his arm. They consider he will either have a full recovery or come very close to it."

□

The soprano **Renee Fleming** had harsh words for **Pasha**, the Russian wolfhound who was to have appeared on stage during this season's Metropolitan Opera production of Massenet's "Manon." Fleming, in the title role, was singing her most demanding and dramatic aria when, she said, "I heard an uncanny sound, as if someone was singing along with me backstage. The audience started to titter and I couldn't imagine what it was." It was Pasha, part of a crowd scene in the second act. "I told the director, 'It's the dog or me.' " For the next performance, there will be no Pasha.

□

**Bill Wyman**, the Rolling Stones' former bass guitarist, 60, announced Tuesday that he was to be a father again. Wyman and his wife, **Suzanne**, 38, have two daughters, **Katie**, 3, and **Jessie**, 2. He also has a 36-year-old son, **Stephen**, from a first marriage. The musician, who has three homes, said his family was now complete, unless he makes more cash. "If my fortune improves, we might be able to afford to have another one," he said. He has just recorded an album with **Eric Clapton** and **Albert Lee**.

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